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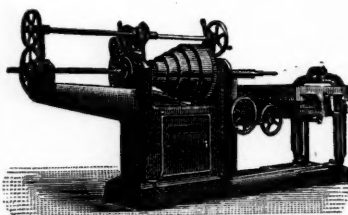
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. ARTHUR has filled the vacancy caused by the death of Secretary FOLGER in a very characteristic fashion. At almost the last moment on the last day assigned by the law, he appointed Postmaster-General GRESHAM to the place. The hour was so late that some difficulty was experienced in having Mr. GRESHAM take the proper oath of office before the day had expired. Judge WYLIE had to be got out of bed to administer it, which he did a few minutes before midnight. There is the usual expression of gratification at the selection,—an expression which always attends appointments which are not absolutely objectionable. But the only ground for satisfaction we have seen given is the fact that Mr. GRESHAM was so good a judge, and has managed the affairs of the post office so fairly well, that we may expect him to be successful in the administration of the difficult and delicate affairs which make up the duty of a secretary of the treasury. That he has any special acquaintance with financial questions or with business methods, is not claimed even by his eulogists. The experience of the country under Judge FOLGER's administration was not such as to encourage the belief that a good judge will necessarily be a good secretary of the treasury. It is a little like the old English notion that a man who had succeeded as a commander of land forces, was just the person to take the direction of a fleet. It is said however that Mr. GRESHAM's appointment is a mere makeshift. He expects to take a place on the United States bench at an early date, and only goes into the Treasury to keep the place warm for Mr. MORTON or some other political friend of the President's. If this means that the national Treasury is to be placed under the direction of Wall Street, and of those who see all fiscal questions from the Wall Street point of view, we should be better satisfied with a continuance even of Mr. GRESHAM's inexperience.

ONE of the worst features of the change in the Cabinet is that it leaves the Post Office department in the charge of Mr. FRANK HATTON, a gentleman whose removal from the post of Assistant Postmaster General, would have done Mr. ARTHUR far more credit than has his retention. Mr. HATTON plays a double part in Washington. He is the proprietor of a newspaper which represents some of the worst elements in the political life of the capital. He has used his official position to press this newspaper upon the attention and patronage of postmasters and others in the public service. He has used it also to traduce the memory of President GARFIELD, and to shield from punishment the conspirators of the Star Route ring. That such a man should have been kept in office by Mr. ARTHUR is a fact which has weighed against the whole Republican party, although it has excited a very general protest from the organs of the party. It is even said that the President intends to make this the occasion of Mr. HATTON's promotion, and to give him the place vacated by Mr. GRESHAM.

If this report be true, it is but one of the many confirmations of the rumor that Mr. ARTHUR is not heartily interested in the success of the Republican party in the present canvass. The selection of Mr. HATTON for a place in the Cabinet cannot fail to give emphasis to the charges which have been made against the party with reference to the Star Route prosecutions. It gives an additional interest to the report just made by Mr. SPRINGER's committee of the House with reference to the administration of the Department of Justice. If we may judge from the extracts published in the newspapers, that report is more moderate and judicial in its tone than we should have expected. It calls attention, it is true, to the entire failure of the department to secure a conviction upon evidence which seemed to the public overwhelming as to the guilt of the Star Route conspirators. It does not, however, undertake to say to what that failure is due, while it intimates that a good deal more vigor might have been shown in the criminal prosecutions of these offenders, and finds fault with the entire failure to bring civil suits against them. The report however contains nothing of importance that was not laid before the

public while the committee was taking evidence, and cannot be regarded as casting fresh light upon the subject.

THERE has been talk in some quarters of nominating a strictly Independent ticket for the presidency, to accommodate those gentlemen who have been disabled by recent disclosures from voting for Mr. CLEVELAND, but who are not free to return to the support of Mr. BLAINE. This was the proposition made originally by President ELIOT of Harvard, and we believe by President SEELYE of Amherst. The proposal got no hearing because of the eagerness of the Independent bolters to secure the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND at the hands of the Democrats. We can understand the indignation with which the Democrats will justly regard its revival now. They well may say, "Mr. CLEVELAND was far more your man than ours. It was at your instance that we set aside Mr. BAYARD, Mr. McDONALD, and Mr. THURMAN to adopt as our candidate a comparatively unknown and untried man. No charges have been brought against his character since his nomination, which were not known at least to the leaders of your Independent faction before he was nominated. There is a letter extant in which Mr. CURTIS acknowledges the receipt of information on the subject and promises to look into the matter. It bears the date July 3d. Besides this, those charges had been published in *The Boston Globe*, *The Rochester Union* and *The Cincinnati Enquirer* before our convention met. Yet we heard from you no signal to slacken speed, nor had we the slightest intimation that you regarded the offences alleged as unfitting our candidate and yours for the presidential office. Even at your own Conference, where these charges were canvassed by the delegates from Western New York privately, and were pressed upon the attention of your representative men, there was no backwardness in commending Mr. CLEVELAND to the suffrages of the American people. You passed by Mr. HENDRICKS, against whose personal character not a word has been said; but you eulogised Mr. CLEVELAND in terms far stronger than could have been expected from persons who profess to occupy a judicial attitude. For you, therefore, to withdraw from his support at this stage, and to put a seventh candidate in the field, would be a gross breach of faith."

MR. BLAINE's reception in the Western part of New York and in Ohio has been all that his most enthusiastic friends could have desired for him. Everywhere along his route there has been an outpouring of all classes of the people to greet him personally and to express their sympathy with his candidacy. The result has been inspiring to his party not only in those states but throughout the country. A Republican who reads that his candidate has addressed a hundred thousand voters in a single day, and has been greeted with every evidence of enthusiastic respect, begins to feel that he is one of a very large party, and that it is a party which believes in itself, its platform, its candidates and its future. The opposition press makes as offensive comments as possible. They are outraged by the spectacle of a candidate for the presidency taking part in the canvass, as though a presidential candidate were a kind of Grand Lama, whose personal dignity required his entire seclusion from the people. Why this should be true of candidates for the presidency, while candidates for the governorships of the states should be applauded for their activity in behalf of their party, we fail to see. Nor have the ex-Republicans any right to find fault. Their candidate of four years ago made an excursion to New York precisely similar to Mr. BLAINE's visit to Ohio. He came to put an end if possible to an indifference on the part of Republican leaders in that state, which now finds no parallel in any state of the Union. But he had the same object in view. He came to promote the prospects of his own election, and he made political speeches at every important point of his journey both Eastward and Westward.

Others of these newspapers profess to regard the demonstrations of enthusiasm for Mr. BLAINE as a thing of no consequence, and as giving no indication of his standing with the voters of the country. This is the

merest affectation. Mr. BLAINE's reception is precisely what was declared by his unfriends to be impossible, and they certainly believed that there had been such a disintegration of the Republican party as would prevent any such display as this.

THERE are six candidates for the Presidency of the United States. Five are avowed protectionists. The sixth is dodging the issue, while one-half the papers which support him claim him a Free Trader, and the other half deny the claim. All this is due, no doubt, to that "remarkable" spread of Free Trade sentiment in the United States, of which the Cobden Club is told at each of its annual dinners by some "eminent American economist," whose eminence is thus first disclosed to his own countrymen.

THE situation in Ohio is much more hopeful than it was two weeks ago. There has been more attention to local organization, and meetings have been general and well attended. Mr. DUDLEY, to whom Indiana owes it that the party in that state is better organized than in any other, and whose vigilance in 1880 prevented the colonization of Indiana from Kentucky, Chicago and our own Fourth ward, has gone to Columbus to give the Ohio Republicans the benefit of his experience. Whatever can be done by an honest and public canvass of the state, will be done for the Republican ticket. If the whole campaign were conducted on the high level taken by the Republicans, there could be no doubt as to the result. But as in the case of Governor HOADLY's election, the "still hunt" for the purchasable vote, and the withdrawal of Prohibitionist voters from the Republican ranks, may cause a Democratic victory in October, even though the state may vote for Mr. BLAINE in November, as happened in 1868. At no October election since 1872 has either party had a majority of five per cent. over the other. And often the majority has been less than two per cent. In seven of these elections the Republicans have carried the state; five the Democrats. Ohio therefore is always a close and doubtful state, and the introduction of any uncertain element into a campaign, makes it difficult to forecast the result.

IN Ohio as elsewhere the tariff has furnished the most popular topic for discussion. The people show an eagerness to hear the defence and illustration of the national policy at the mouth of Republican speakers. This is not confined to manufacturing districts, or to workingmen who would be turned out of employment by free trade. Neither is it confined to that class of the farmers which is interested in the wool duties. The hearty response of the farmers in northern New York to a speech from Senator MILLER was but one of a multitude of proofs that our farmers see how much their interest is identified with the prosperity of the classes not engaged in farming. It is indeed surprising to the old friends of the protective policy to find how widespread and how intense the feeling in favor of that policy is. Ten years ago it was comparatively rare to find an American newspaper which showed any interest in the question, or could make an intelligent argument in defence of our tariff. But the events of those ten years have proved powerful as educators in this direction. The old commonplaces, at which free traders laughed not unfairly, have given place to closely reasoned arguments at which they cannot afford to laugh. The comparison of the condition of the industries and the laborers of America with those of Europe, begun by our consular representatives under Mr. EVARTS and carried forward by Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER and others, have done much to satisfy the American people that we can not afford to be assimilated to European conditions in this regard.

It is argued by the free traders that the superior condition of American workmen may be traced entirely to the existence of an abundance of unoccupied land on this continent, and that when we are as much crowded in this respect as Europe is, American wages will be forced down to the European level. As a matter of fact however the supply of land in Europe is not so far exhausted as to determine the condition of the laboring classes on that continent. In England, for instance, there are about seven and a half million acres absolutely unoccupied, and over eighteen per cent. of the most fertile parts of the Kingdom are still uncultivated, according to the report made ten years ago to the House of Lords. The committee which made that report stated that "the improvement of land in its effect upon the price of food and upon the dwellings of the poor, is a matter of public interest; but as an investment it is not sufficiently lucrative to offer much attraction to capital,

and therefore even slight difficulties have a powerful influence in arresting it." It is not therefore as a matter of pure necessity that England is dependent upon other countries for the supply of food and for a market for her manufactures. It is because her ambition to become the greatest of manufacturing countries has led her to sacrifice her agriculture, to banish her peasantry and yeomanry into the great manufacturing centres, and to make herself dependent on other districts of the world for articles of prime necessity. And with this margin of unoccupied land still on her hands, it cannot be said that the want of such lands is the reason why her workmen are worse paid than ours. The improvement which has been seen in their wages since 1861 has been due, not to anything in the home policy of England, but to the new market for skilled labor created in America by our protective tariff.

It was announced with much confidence that the second batch of the MULLIGAN and FISHER letters had converted Mr. EDWIN D. MEAD from the views expressed in his masterly pamphlet, in which he reviewed the charges against Mr. BLAINE based on the first lot of these letters. Mr. MEAD, in a communication to *The Boston Journal*, meets this with a flat denial. He finds nothing in the new letters which shake the confidence he had expressed in Mr. BLAINE's entire honesty. "These new letters do not alter the situation in any way. They chiefly show in fuller detail that Mr. BLAINE was 'used for all he was worth' by CALDWELL and FISHER in a business transaction which, for Mr. BLAINE and FISHER at least, proved disastrous. . . . This whole action of FISHER and MULLIGAN shows them in no fine light. We have heard mutterings for a month of what they were going to do, and perhaps they have yet more powder to burn. If they are actuated by such lofty motives why do they not, and why did they not immediately, submit a full and frank statement to the country? If these letters mean anything bad, they know precisely what it is, and if they are patriots it is their duty to speak out distinctly. But if I am not mistaken the country is in no mood for any mere innuendo. This presidential campaign is not a game in which men have to try to outwit and confuse each other. It is a serious business, in which men ought to despise trifling and lying and wriggling, and address themselves in mutual confidence to right things. . . . Meantime, I wish to say emphatically that I have yet to see any case made out against Mr. BLAINE; and the real moral issue, to my mind, is how much a great and good name is worth in America, and how great is the power of misrepresentation, exaggeration and abuse."

FOR some time past *The Evening Post* has been trying to extract from ex-president WOOLSEY of New Haven his verdict on the charges against Mr. BLAINE. Instead of taking the simple and direct course, it gave publicity to a kind of bet by which a Brooklyn lawyer offered to forfeit ten thousand dollars to Yale College if Dr. WOOLSEY would express a favorable judgment on the defence put forward by Mr. BLAINE's friends. Of this Dr. WOOLSEY very properly took no notice, but when a personal friend of his son wrote to ask his judgment, he answered without hesitation. He thinks the answer to the charges in question prepared by Mr. GEORGE BLISS satisfactory. As between the two candidates, and also as between the two parties, he greatly prefers Mr. BLAINE and the Republicans. "Mr. CLEVELAND seems to me a very small man, and unable to act independently on important questions."

From before the time of the Vermont election a report was current among the ex-Republicans that Mr. EDMUNDS had written a letter in which he described Mr. BLAINE as a kind of attorney for JAY GOULD and other representatives of the railroad interests, whenever any legislation which those interests regarded as unfriendly was brought forward in Congress. Nobody could produce such a letter. But several smart editors had heard of some one, who knew some one else, who had seen it. Mr. EDMUNDS now writes that he never used this language with regard to Mr. BLAINE, and could not have done so, because he never had regarded him in that light; and that he means to vote for him.

THE disgust of the ex-Republicans with the action of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn is now explained. The delegation which represented the club at Chicago undertook to speak in the name of the whole organization, with reference to its probable action on the nominations. It was pledged to repudiate the candidacy of Mr. BLAINE, and to throw its entire influence with the bolting Independents. When the delegation returned to Brooklyn, they found it was much more easy to promise the goods than to deliver them. They and their friends, find-

ing it impossible to secure the action they wanted, set themselves to prevent any action whatever. They put every obstacle in the way of a public meeting, and they urged the meeting to abstain from taking any share in national politics. The vote taken must have covered them with a good deal of confusion, although no doubt they thought that the condition of feeling in the Club fully warranted them in giving at Chicago the assurances they did.

The critics of the Club speak as though it had lost its identity through the withdrawal of the less than one hundred members whose free trade sympathies have carried them over to the support of Mr. CLEVELAND. It is true that some of the retiring members are men of influence, who played a considerable part in the Club's earlier history. But it is an insult to the organization to suppose that the thousands of its membership have been mere pawns in the hands of these or any leaders. It is equally an insult to assume that the little company of free traders have given it character and direction thus far. Those who know anything of the make-up of the club, know that it is composed of young men who do their own thinking, and who will continue to be a power for good in the politics of Brooklyn under any change in leadership.

It now appears that Tammany's endorsement of CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS had a purpose. It was the registration of a claim to rank as a Democratic organization and to speak for the Democratic party in New York. It gives the right to announce the Tammany ticket for the city offices as the Democratic nominations. In making up that ticket the Democrats of other shades were ignored. No one was nominated who was not a follower of Mr. KELLY. The other important organization in New York is the County Democracy. At one time it was regarded as promising better government for the city than could be obtained from Tammany. This illusion has been dispelled. Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON is one of the leaders, and SHERIFF DAVIDSON is another. Since the overthrow of Mr. WILLIAM B. TWEED and the transfer of Tammany to other leaders, no member of that society has made so bad a record as have these two men. The law places the official neck of each of them under the control of Governor CLEVELAND. But they are as zealous for his election as they were for his nomination, and he cannot find time to investigate the charges which have been brought against them. He has time to hold political levees and to make political tours, but not to examine the papers which show these men to be corrupt in the discharge of their duties. Time has seen many changes in the fortunes of Tammany. Is it to see it become the sole representative of personal purity and public decency in the New York Democracy?

"ANYTHING to beat BLAINE" is not a very lofty principle on which to conduct a canvass. But it seems to have been accepted by "the best people" who left the Republican party because of his nomination. It is disgusting to see such a newspaper as *The Advertiser* of Boston gloating over the rally of the liquor interest against the Republicans in Ohio, and rehearsing without a word of reprobation their plans to carry the state by bribery. It is worse than disgusting to see the same newspaper dwelling with complacency on the fact that Bourbon violence will prevent Mr. BLAINE's receiving any electoral votes in the Southern states. But in justice to the dead and the departed requires the statement of the fact that this is not *The Advertiser* of Mr. GODDARD, Mr. STANWOOD, Mr. HALE, Mr. ERNST and Mr. ALLEN. The first is dead. The rest have sought other fields for their talents.

As in 1876, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS has been fishing for a congressional nomination from the Democrats. As in 1876 he has got the offer. As in 1876 his heart has failed him, and the Democracy must seek elsewhere for a man to be beaten in the Norwich district. So Mr. HURD appears to be the only undeniable and unflinching Free Trader we shall have the satisfaction of beating this year.

WHAT the United States, through WILLIAM H. SEWARD, saved this continent from in 1865 is shown by the treatment Africa and Asia are receiving at the hands of Europe. If the Mexican expedition had been permitted to succeed, each of the Central and South American republics would have been treated after the same fashion. Some European country would have discovered that it had a serious grievance against each of them, and that a military expedition was necessary to maintain its own rights or that of its subjects. By the methods well known to European diplomats, affairs would have been brought to that posture in which

annexation would have been "the natural solution of pending difficulties." As it is, these worthies are obliged to confine themselves to the weaker countries of the old world, where they treat the black and yellow occupants as having no rights they are bound to respect.

THE ex-Republican newspapers find fault with Mr. BLAINE as a friend and supporter of "the silver craze." The Democrats of Colorado denounce him as "an avowed enemy of the silver interests" of the great West. He is neither the one nor the other. He is a bi-metallist, as are the governors of the Bank of England, Prof. FRANCIS A. WALKER and many other economists and statesmen. He believes that the retention of silver in the world's currency is indispensable to the world's solvency, and that its remonetization by the few but important powers which have adopted the gold standard is necessary to its retention. But he voted against the law which established the present silver coinage, because he regarded the standard silver dollar as less in weight and value than honest money ought to be. He stands apart from the extremists of both parties.

MR. CHAIRMAN HENSEL's journal, the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, points with satisfaction to the fact that the school accommodations of Philadelphia are deficient, and says that while Republican philanthropists are advocating aid for the schools of the South, here is a bad case right at home. This observation is perfectly just; the unsound and absurd feature in the way the *Intelligencer* handles the subject is its assumption that no aid to other schools than those of the South is proposed. If the national surplus be used for the relief of the States, Philadelphia will receive a large sum, and can build the school houses that are now so badly needed. The facts stated by Professor MACALISTER show the urgency of the case, but it is useless to go to the City Councils for the money. A dozen things are needed now, and there is not enough money for them. The remedy lies in letting the Treasury of the nation which is over-supplied, help the treasuries of the States and counties and cities. But Mr. HENSEL and Mr. RANDALL demand the repeal of the whiskey tax, so that no such aid can be extended. There will then be a struggling and insufficient school provision in the Southern States, while in Philadelphia thousands of children will, as heretofore, ask for seats that cannot be given them.

THE city councils have refused to appropriate ten thousand dollars to secure a proper representation of Philadelphia industries at the New Orleans Exhibition. We cannot but approve of this action. In the existing state of our city finances, with the demand for better schools, a wholesome water supply, decent bridges and well-paved streets, all unmet, it would be worse than folly to appropriate the public money for any object whose benefits to the city would be contingent and uncertain. Nor is there any reason for asking civic aid in this matter. The manufacturers of Philadelphia are quite competent to provide for themselves at New Orleans, or at any other exhibition centre, and they will be inexcusable if our city is not adequately represented there.

THE Republicans of Delaware have made an excellent nomination for Congress in the person of Mr. ANTHONY HIGGINS, of Wilmington. Mr. HIGGINS is a thoroughly fit and competent man for the place, and would ably represent Republican principles at Washington. As Mr. LORE, his opponent, saw fit to take the Free Trade side in Congress, by voting for the MORRISON bill, the issue is now squarely joined in Delaware on the question of protecting or neglecting American industry. On that the workingmen of New Castle county, and the farmers and fruit-growers of the lower counties, should record their decisive verdict.

THE *Philadelphia Record* is troubled because formerly, when our wool crop was much smaller than now, we exported a large part of it, but now, when protection has fostered the industry, we keep it all at home. We thought the final test of national prosperity was the power to consume. With Free Traders it seems to be the power to export.

MISS O'BRIEN, daughter of the Irish patriot, has written an article denouncing our American cities, and especially New York, as homes for the Irish immigrants to America. She describes the filth of the streets, the narrow space into which thousands of human beings are packed, and the neglect of provisions for the health and decent living of the poorer classes. She exaggerates, but exaggeration has its uses. There is not an American city that has done its duty in this regard, and such

criticism as this from disinterested outside observers may help us to see what our duty is, if it does strip us of much of our complacency.

Philadelphia and New Orleans stand at the top of the list as regards the housing of their people. No other cities on this continent, probably none in the whole world, equal them in this. But in Philadelphia there are districts, especially in the wards along the Delaware river, whose moral and sanitary condition is a disgrace to the whole city.

It is announced that the revision of the Old Testament by the American and English company of revisers is nearly completed, the text being finished and nothing but an appendix being still in preparation. The work of presenting a satisfactory translation of the Old Testament is much more difficult than was the revision of the New. Larger changes are required, and they must be made with even more careful discrimination. Yet the revised New Testament cannot be pronounced a success. It has not been adopted by the ecclesiastical authorities or the public representatives of any religious body in either England or America; and the expressions of approbation with which it was received at first, have given place to a chorus of severe and just criticism of its sins against the best English usage and against the rules laid down by the revisers for their own government. The great mistake made in the revision was in announcing it as final, rather than tentative. A wiser course was taken in Germany by the revisers of LUTHER'S version. They have published a "Probe-Bibel," which is submitted to the judgment of the churches and the scholarship of Germany, with the announcement that suggestions for its improvement must be forwarded before the tenth of November next. Had the same course been taken in the case of the revised New Testament, that book would stand to-day much higher than it does in public regard. It would then be regarded, not as an extremely defective finality, but as a proposal which is to lead to something still better than itself.

THERE is a general complaint from the colleges, whose fall sessions have just opened, of a decline in the number of students who have entered this year, Cornell and Swarthmore being exceptions to the rule. It is difficult to trace this decline to its true cause. The large numbers in attendance at the preparatory schools shows that it is not due to any diminution of popular interest in education. Nor can it be alleged that the times are so hard as to unfit a considerable portion of parents for bearing this expense. It perhaps is the result of a concurrence of many secondary causes, which have coincided in a single year to an unusual extent. It can not be true that it is due to the popular disregard for classical training, since the technological schools in our universities have suffered nearly as much as the classical departments.

We see with regret that the excitements of the political canvass have been carried into several of the colleges,—Yale, Cornell and Princeton being instances. Campaign clubs have been formed on both sides, and the young men look forward to a share in the exciting doings which come to an end in the first week in November. There are in our colleges already enough of diversions from their proper work, and it is to be regretted that another has been introduced. As a rule the young men of our colleges are under the voting age. Their country does not lay upon them the duty of pronouncing on the issues of the present election, but that of preparing for a wise decision in elections yet to come. They will not be the better fitted for this by identifying their immature enthusiasm and imperfect judgment with the fate and fortunes of either of our political parties; and their education would be all the more effective, if the academic atmosphere were kept free from the turbulence of politics.

It is announced that famine prevails in Labrador through the failure of the fisheries on its coast, that three thousand people are threatened with starvation, and that an appeal to the Dominion authorities will be made in their behalf. The entire population of the country is but little over four thousand, and never has been counted exactly in any census. Its people have no claim on those of Canada, more than on any other country, for it is not a part of the Dominion. It is a dependency of Newfoundland, which always has refused to enter the Dominion. Through the supposition that it belongs to the Dominion it has been omitted in nearly all the statements as to the area and population of this continent. Fishing and hunting are the chief employments, but some petty manufactures are carried on by the native converts around the Moravian missionary stations, and their products sold in this country.

THE franchise agitation still proceeds in England, its most marked feature being the display of popular enthusiasm for Mr. GLADSTONE personally. It is evident that the English Premier still commands the earnest support of those elements in Great Britain which carried him into power in 1880; and also that he will use their support to moderate the prevalent excitement of feeling against the House of Lords. His natural conservatism is just as marked a feature of his character as is his conscientious radicalism. It will give shape to any measures which the resistance of the Lords may oblige him to propose, and their confidence in this unfortunately encourages them to persistence in the course they have adopted.

Were it not for the resistance of the Queen, it would be easy to overcome the Tory majority in that house by fresh creations. If her Majesty were suddenly called to "a world of less friction than this," Mr. GLADSTONE would find no difficulty in bending the Peers to compliance with the national will. The Prince of Wales and nearly all the Queen's children are Liberals in politics, and admire Mr. GLADSTONE, whom she detests. It is said that the Prince and his brother the Duke of Edinburgh, have given Lord SALISBURY notice of their intention to vote for the franchise law at the next session. How they voted at the last is not said. It would be a mistake to suppose that such an announcement would greatly discompose the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords. Thorough-paced aristocrats have about as little respect for monarchy as have advanced radicals. The habit of regarding their own order as the chief bulwark of the state breeds in them a contempt for the claims of kingship.

Yet it is possible that the Queen and the Prince, as representing the two political tendencies, have arranged a kind of compromise, as the cable despatches reports. Mr. GLADSTONE is to submit his Redistribution bill before the Lords are called to pass the Franchise, and if the former is satisfactory to the Tories, the latter will be passed without opposition. The most important word in the agreement is the "if." The simple fact is that no bill to redistribute representation that Mr. GLADSTONE can pass, will be acceptable to the Tories. They will demand a reduction in the Irish representation, and he will insist on what the Treaty of Union promises to Ireland. They will demand an immense increase in the representation of London and other Tory constituencies and the Liberals will refuse it. The only effect of the compromise will be to check the agitation against the peers, disgust the Radicals and reopen the quarrel the moment Lord SALISBURY gets sight of the Redistribution bill.

WE venture the guess that in the last resort Mr. GLADSTONE will not attempt to retrench the power of the House of Lords over legislation generally, nor will he propose any sweeping changes in the composition of that body. It is more likely that he will carry through the House of Commons a declaration of the entire competence of that body to legislate by itself on questions relating to its own composition and to the election of its members. This action is foreshadowed in the arguments of several Liberal speakers, that it is especially offensive for the Peers to offer obstruction to a measure which relates so exclusively to the other branch of Parliament. It is not without an apparent sanction from existing principles in the English constitution. As the Houses now stand their jurisdiction is not co-terminous. The House of Lords is the supreme court of English judicature, corresponding to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this matter the Commons have no authority whatever. It therefore would be not unnatural, nor out of keeping with existing practices, for the House of Commons to claim exclusive jurisdiction in a matter which relates to itself only.

ALMOST the first appearance of Mr. GLADSTONE in public life was as the champion of the principle involved in the recognition of one body of Christians as the "established church" of the nation. Yet it has been his fate to do more in contravention of this principle than all other British statesmen, with the exception of OLIVER CROMWELL. He relieved the Irish people of the burden of supporting the church of the minority. When the Whigs fifty years ago ventured merely to reduce the expenses of the Irish establishment, it produced a storm of indignation and reprobation which resulted in the Oxford Tractarian movement. Mr. GLADSTONE shared in that indignation and sympathized with the Tractarians. Yet he lived to dis-establish that church entirely, and enjoyed the support and sympathy of Dr. PUSEY in so doing. In Scotland and in Wales he may be called to effect a similar change.

Since the great secession of 1845 the Scottish Kirk has been the church of a minority of the people. Mr. GLADSTONE evidently hoped to restore it to its earlier position by abolishing lay patronage in the appointment of ministers, as this was the abuse which had driven Dr. CHALMERS and his friends out of the national church. But as this was not accompanied by any renunciation of the authority claimed by the civil courts in Scotland over the proceedings of the ecclesiastical courts, the Free Church has not felt at liberty to retrace the step taken in 1845. A demand now has arisen that all the churches in Scotland be placed on the same footing of voluntary support. Mr. GLADSTONE has replied to this demand, both formerly and recently, that he is ready to take this step as soon as he is satisfied that the people of Scotland really desire it. As a consequence the Free and other voluntary churches of Scotland are prepared to make this an issue in the next general election, so far as they can do it without endangering the election of Liberal candidates.

In Wales the case for dis-establishment is still stronger. Until recently hardly one of the clergy of the Anglican Church could speak the language of the people. Of late years much has been done to correct this deficiency, but nothing has shaken the hold of the dissenting bodies on the Welsh population. Only a small proportion of the Welsh people are Anglicans, and the rest are enthusiastic in their opposition to that church, and united in a desire to see it stripped of its privileges.

WE cannot withhold our sympathy from England in her present attitude toward Egyptian finance. She stands alone and unsupported between the plundered people of Egypt and the extortioners and usurers of her own exchange and the French bourse. These Shylocks have had full repayment of all they lent to the late Khedive and more. The revenues of the country would just about suffice to pay their demand for interest on their bonds. Nothing would be left to pay officials or to make the most ordinary provision for the preservation of order. Yet they will have their "pound of flesh" at whatever cost of suffering to an overtaxed and impoverished people. The authorities in charge of the payment of interest announce that they cannot go on with it. England endorses their refusal amid screeches of execration from these leeches. There are threats of an interference from united Europe in behalf of the land-holders. The semi-official newspapers of France and Germany are full of bitterness on the subject.

Yet England brought all this upon Egypt by her own eagerness to secure a hold on the Suez Canal. For that purpose she consented to the establishment of the dual (French and English) Control. For that purpose she fired on ARABI PASHA'S army, in response to the demand that the Egyptian people should have a voice in the management of their own finances. By both acts she conceded the right of the European governments to interfere in Egypt in the interest of their bondholders—a right denied by every principle of international law, and denied by England herself in the case of Peru and Turkey. Her present just refusal is in glaring contradiction to all she has done in Egypt for seven years past. The Shylocks are more consistent than is Mr. GLADSTONE.

THE telegram from Shanghai denouncing a plan of France and Russia for the partition of China, is important only as indicating the alarm and annoyance felt by English and other merchants of that port at the progress of the war. The ambitions of France do not contemplate the annexation of half China, or at least not at this stage of the proceedings. France wants the whole southeastern peninsula of Asia, from the British possessions in Burmah to the China Sea. She wants a French Empire, in what used to be called "Farther India," to offset the English Empire in India. She wants the some kind of opening for profitable business jobs, careers for her young men and fat salaries for her civilians and glory for her army as England has had in India. As Great Britain has enriched herself by the amicable plunder of the Hindoo, and has made a country rich in iron and cotton a market for iron rails and Manchester "cheap and nasties," so France wishes to do. As every post in India that is worth an Englishman's taking is filled with an Englishman at five times the salary a native would expect, the French think that similar places might be found for young Frenchmen in administering justice and the like in Siam and the adjacent territories. And nothing is in the way except the resistance of China, which can hurl vast armies across the southern frontier, and the reluctance of the French people to sacrifice life and money in the pursuit of a plan which means loss and suffering for the next five or ten years, with gain and glory in the decade following.

LIEUTENANT SCHUFELT has returned from the mission to Madagascar, with which our government entrusted him after the successful completion of his errand to Corea. He reports that he was received with utmost kindness by the Queen and the dominant tribe, the Hovas; that French intrigue has done much to stir up the natives of the island to wage war upon each other, and French hostilities had entirely interrupted the commerce between the interior and civilized countries; and that the people showed a desire for closer relations with our own country and with all truly friendly powers. At the request of the Queen he undertook a mission of pacification to the powerful tribe whose hostilities have disturbed the island and furthered the plans of France for five years past. Nothing however was accomplished, and Lieutenant SCHUFELT merely effected his return to the coast, after undergoing sufferings and privations which destroyed nearly all his escort.

[See "News Summary," page 414.]

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

MR. BLAINE'S visit to Ohio is both proper and well timed. In that State the Republicans have to contend with the worst kind of opposition to which even politicians stoop. The Ohio correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser* says that a year ago, when the Democrats elected Mr. HOADLY to the Governorship, they simply bought the State. Ten days before the election Mr. HOADLY was beaten, but in that interval \$175,000 were expended and the State was secured. He says this large sum was furnished by the liquor dealers, but in other letters he describes the Standard Oil Company as having made an alliance with the Democratic faction, headed by Mr. John R. McLEAN, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and as a source from which the party derives large supplies of money. As this correspondent and the newspaper he represents are both on Mr. CLEVELAND'S side, we may take it for granted that they have not been painting their friends in worse colors than truth requires. He says that the same kind of a canvass of Ohio is going on now. The Democrats hold few meetings and make little fuss. But they are looking after the purchasable vote as they did a year ago, and they are appealing also to the German prejudice against the party which passed the law to restrain and tax the liquor traffic. They hope to get a decision that that law is unconstitutional from the Democratic majority on the Supreme Bench before the election comes off. With that help they think they could enlist the liquor interest and its friends by the sense of having conferred a great benefit. They will take the risk of offending the property owners, whose tax rate has been lowered because the tax on liquor selling has replenished the county and city treasuries of the State.

This correspondent, of course, adds that the Republicans of Ohio are not a whit better than the Democrats, and that they, too, are buying votes, as he alleges Mr. DORSEY bought votes in Indiana four years ago. We are able to say that Mr. DORSEY bought no votes in Indiana in 1880, raised no considerable sum of money for that campaign, and carried no funds to speak of into that State. Our authority for this denial is Mr. GARFIELD himself, who stigmatized Mr. DORSEY'S pretensions as a clever move to shield his Star route rogueries behind the pretence of service to the party. And that the Ohio Republicans generally are going into this corruption business we do not believe. Here and there a Republican may be acting on the principle of "fighting fire with fire," but the campaign of the party in that State bears a different stamp. It is one of public meetings, speeches, discussions, appeals to the reason and patriotism of voters. It is represented by such men as JOHN LOGAN, JOHN SHERMAN, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, and other Republican speakers, who are working indefatigably for the success of their party, and are working with the weapons of honesty, as is Mr. FRANK HURD for the Democratic side in the Toledo district. A party which means to buy votes and win by "a still hunt" does not spend its money in such a series of meetings as is going on in Ohio, unless it be very flush indeed. That the Republicans of Ohio are not flush, this correspondent admits, and the fact is notorious. Even if they were base enough to win their way to victory by corrupting men's consciences, they are removed from the temptation to do so.

The correspondent of *The Advertiser* traces the venality of a great body of Ohio voters to the conviction that public men are venal, and hints that Mr. BLAINE'S nomination has helped to diffuse this belief. A year ago, by his own account, Governor HOADLY'S election was pur-

chased, when Mr. BLAINE was not a candidate, when he had been twice rejected in favor of others. It is quite true that the indiscriminate lying that has been done about Mr. BLAINE may help some purchasable voters to quiet their conscience. The lying about Mr. GARFIELD four years ago probably served that purpose equally well. But the responsibility for this is not with Mr. BLAINE or Mr. GARFIELD or the party which nominated them, but with their traducers.

In Ohio they are circulating some very free comments on Mr. BLAINE made by Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD, of the *Commercial-Gazette*, before he was nominated. They should print in parallel columns the reckless and foolish things Mr. HALSTEAD said of Mr. GARFIELD, whom he declared an impossible candidate, because of his connection with the Credit Mobilier matter. Mr. HALSTEAD is an able journalist, but he often writes and speaks unadvisedly.

THE GREAT FINANCIAL ISSUE.

OUR contemporary, the *Philadelphia Record*, is one of those who perceive the vital and pressing importance of the financial elements in "the surplus question." A recent elaborate article in that journal, treating of this matter, looks forward to the reduction of the tariff, and a diminution of customs revenue as the way to deal with it.

Both of the Chicago conventions approached the subject, but neither of them dealt with it definitely. Both committees on resolutions saw the magnitude and the delicacy of its elements, and each was content to treat it in terms of safe generality.

But the subject cannot thus be evaded much longer. It will force itself upon public attention. The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in their convention at Harrisburg, in July, 1883, took advanced ground in regard to it. More than two years ago, General LOGAN, by his bill to appropriate funds from the national treasury in aid of education, defined his position, and a year ago Mr. BLAINE, in his open letter, took substantially the same ground as the Pennsylvania Republicans in favor of using part of the proceeds of national taxation for educational and other local purposes. Both the Republican candidates have, therefore, taken such ground as brings the question squarely into view.

Now, the *Record* thinks that the elements of the problem impinge upon the Tariff. Primarily, so they do. If we would repeal the Tariff and adopt Free Trade, we should have no customs revenue. There would then be no question what use to make of the surplus, because there would be none. But the people will not wipe out the Tariff. They mean to do no such thing. Our contemporary must see this by this time. Protection is the settled policy of the country. Given, then, that the customs revenue is to continue, the real question is whether the tax on the manufacture of whiskey is to be repealed, or whether, for a term of years, until the bonds of 1891 become payable, a certain part of the excess of national income shall be applied to the aid of schools and to the relief of local taxation. This is the form the question is bound to take, and Mr. BLAINE and Mr. LOGAN have both candidly declared on which side they will stand. They prefer *not* to repeal the tax on liquor—because, first, if taxes are to be laid at all, liquor is a good thing to bear part of the burden, and because, second, to wipe out the internal revenue system, now, would leave us without funds to meet the bonds of 1891; and they, therefore, are in favor of the plan of lightening the burdens of the people in the States, counties and cities by a just and judicious plan of national aid. This meets the issue. It makes no evasion. The Republican Convention chose for its candidates exactly those two men of national fame who had most precisely declared themselves on this very subject, and if the platform is indefinite Mr. BLAINE and General LOGAN are not.

When this question comes to be fully debated we do not doubt what the result will be. The continued reduction of the national debt is demanded by public sentiment. The maintenance of the Tariff is demanded still more strongly. These two facts themselves control the situation. You cannot dispense with the internal tax, and you will continue to have the customs revenue. In the interval, then, between 1886 and 1891, when no bonds are payable, there will be more national income than will suffice for the national needs. Is it not the plainest common-sense that there should be a system established, for that period at least, of relief to local tax burdens?

The *Record* thinks this would be "corrupting, dangerous and unconstitutional." It will be nothing of the sort. And if the *Record* were not so much opposed to the Tariff it would not itself take such a view.

THE APACHE INDIANS IN PEACE.

WE hear of the Indians mostly, if not entirely, when they go on the war-path. But General CROOK has lately written to Mr. HERBERT WELSH, of this city, a very interesting letter, which has been published in *The Evangelist*, of New York, describing the peace condition of the Apaches on the San Carlos reservation, in Arizona. There are now about 5,000 of these Indians, including the Chiracahua Apaches, whom the General followed across the Mexican line into the Sierra Madre mountains, last year. This latter band numbers about 500, of whom 129 are warriors and half-grown boys. They were the last body of American Indians to come in from the war-path.

At the time of writing his letter, General CROOK said that every one of the Apaches, excepting infant children and a very few broken-down old men and women, was "hard at work trying to make a crop." The crops were then looking well, including barley, corn, hay and vegetables. It was expected that not only would the Indians be able to raise enough for their own wants, but that they would have some to sell to the garrisons of the United States troops at San Carlos and Fort Apache. It was proposed to build a water-power mill for them, so that their grain could be ground at a moderate charge, as they complained that they had to "sell it at two and three cents a pound, and then turn round and pay nine cents for flour."

As to the order and good behavior amongst these Indians, General CROOK declared his firm belief that there was not in Pennsylvania "a village of the same population more peaceable and law-abiding than the five thousand Apaches on the San Carlos." And as to the processes of change that go on amongst them since they have been persuaded to turn from war to peace, he says:

No sermon that was ever preached on the dignity of labor could imprint upon the savage mind the impression he receives when he sees that *work* means *money*, and that the exact measure of his industry is to be found in his pocket-book. * * * He recognizes at once that our regulative system is well adapted for the preservation of property or the preservation of order, which is almost the same thing; consequently he accepts and imitates with scrupulous fidelity the simpler forms of our judicial proceedings in dealing with offenders in his own tribe. An enlightened self-interest begins to dawn and to teach him that intemperance and industry cannot exist in the same camp. He promptly accedes to the suggestions that the manufacture of this favorite liquor, "tizwin," be stopped, and that the corn once used for this purpose be sold for money or ground into meal. Then he begins to see how great is the money value of his squaw's labor, and no difficulty is experienced in doing away with the ferocious custom of slashing off a poor wife's nose every time that a drunken maniac imagines he has some cause for jealousy. This is not a fancy sketch, but an accurate recital of what was done for all the Apaches in 1873, '74, and '75 and what is now going on among the Chiracahua band.

It is gratifying to learn these details concerning the Indian under conditions of peace, and to have them furnished us by so competent and trustworthy a witness as General CROOK. His labors are worthy of the highest praise.

EXCLUSION OF WITNESSES FOR UNBELIEF.

IT is generally supposed that the idea of religious liberty is so bound up in our constitutions, both National and State, and is so firmly established in the minds of the people, as to be beyond doubt. While this is true as to some of the States that make up the Republic, an examination of the laws of others shows this opinion to be erroneous, and not infrequently reveals a practice in ill accord with the spirit of the age, and often productive of substantial injustice.

The law of Pennsylvania, relating to the competency of witnesses on the ground of religious belief, is worth study as an illustration. At the early common law, none but Christians could testify. In the course of time this rule was relaxed sufficiently to admit the evidence of Jews, *ex necessitate rei*. "It were a very hard case," writes Lord Hale in 1739, "if a murder committed here in England in presence of a Jew, that owns not the Christian religion, should be punishable, because such an oath should not be taken which the witness holds binding, and cannot swear otherwise, and possibly might think himself under no obligation if sworn according to the usual style of the courts of England."

Five years later, this doctrine was still further extended, after great deliberation, in the leading case of *Omychund* against *Barker*, where it was held that such infidels as believe in God, and that He will punish them if they swear falsely, ought to be admitted as witnesses.

As is well known, an oath on the part of the person called to testify is, at common law, an essential prerequisite to the admission of evidence. Acts of Parliament, however, were passed at various times exempting the Quakers and some other sects from the duty of swearing, because opposed to the tenets of their religion, and they were permitted to

"affirm." A similar enactment, passed in 1718, is to be found on the statute book of our own State.

In the celebrated case of the Queen against Bradlaugh, decided last year, the question arose whether one of the witnesses for the defence, who stated that he was an atheist, should be allowed to testify. The Chief Justice (Lord Coleridge) refused to allow him to affirm until he had stated that "he was a person on whose conscience an oath had no binding effect," but upon the witness saying that "the oath had no binding effect on his conscience *per se* as an invocation," he was permitted to testify under "the solemn promise and declaration" to speak the truth, prescribed by the Evidence Act of 1869, which provides that if any person *shall object to take an oath, or be objected to as incompetent to take an oath*, such person may make such promise and declaration.

Two years ago, a similar question was presented to a Philadelphia judge for determination. A witness was called, who stated that he believed in the Creator of the Universe, and in a supreme power which would punish him here for false swearing, but did not believe in God as commonly understood by people, nor in a personal God, nor in God as an entity. After consideration it was held that under the decisions of the Supreme Court he was incompetent, and he was not permitted to testify.

While it may be doubted if this decision is borne out by the earlier authorities cited to support it, yet even if it is sustained by them, should not the law on this point be amended by the Legislature?

While it is not denied that the existence of a religious sentiment gives a natural sanction to morality, yet it must be conceded that there are many persons, especially scientific men, whose testimony as experts is often of vital importance, who are altogether lacking in the religious belief required by our decisions, yet possess the very highest degree of morality. Such persons have as strong if not stronger motives for telling the truth, than those who fear divine punishment, if they speak falsely. "Religious belief," writes an eminent English Judge, "in any case is only a remote cause of truthfulness. In a court of law, where the witness is inclined to lie, fear of immediate exposure by cross-examination is a far more active motive than a fear of hell, just as a single policeman on the spot, frightens a thief more than an army of a hundred thousand men at a distance. I suppose that no one of ordinary common sense would prefer the evidence of a Chinese or Hindoo, untested by cross-examination, but guaranteed by an oath over a cracked saucer, to that of an English atheist tested by cross-examination."

The most powerful argument that can be advanced in favor of admitting atheists to testify is that in many cases the exclusion of their evidence may work a most grievous wrong, and make a mockery of justice. If one accused of murder, for instance, who was about to be convicted on the sworn evidence of criminals, could prove an *alibi* by atheistical witnesses, is it not fearful to contemplate that the exclusion of their evidence would send an innocent man to the gallows?

The objection of incompetency from the want of belief in the existence of a God has been abolished by statute in the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, California, Texas, and in the Territory of Arizona. In Virginia and Kentucky such objection has been held to be in conflict with their constitutions. Provisions are to be found in the constitutions of the States of New York, Ohio, Iowa, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon, expressly doing away with such incompetency. In Georgia and Tennessee, religious belief goes only to the credit of a witness, and does not affect his competency.

Delay in the amendment of the law of our own State on this subject may cause fatal results, and it is hoped that the matter will be speedily brought to the attention of the Legislature, and that a spirit of fairness and toleration will direct their action and render their enactment in accord with modern thought.

J. M. C.

THE LAST FLOWERS OF THE PARK.

ALTHOUGH a few belated blossoms may linger upon golden rods, asters, lobelias and other Autumn-flowering plants for some time to come, yet the last great outburst of color and corollas is already over, and the botanist who ranges the hills and vales of Fairmount and of the Wissahickon will find more fruits than flowers. The long spikes of the giant hyssop, the blue lobelia, the heal-all (*brunella*), the rag weed and many others, now bear their blossoms at the apex of long spikes, the lower parts of which are occupied with seed-vessels in a more or less complete state of maturity. Other plants, as the yarrow, the wild carrot and the lance-leaved golden rod, show a series of flat-topped cymes of seed-vessels, with a scattered floweret here and there, or perhaps a younger side branch still in full flower. Late though it is, three morning walks in the neighborhood of Germantown will, at this time, afford considerably more than a hundred and twenty kinds of flowers. Few people are aware for how many months the same plants will continue to put forth occasional blossoms. In the list of flowers that may now be found, if looked for in the proper situation, are the common bramble, (*rubus villosus*), and the pretty yellow star-grass (*hyloxys erecta*). The first is in flower in May and June; it has ripened its fruit, which has been eaten by men or animals, yet sprays may be found in full blossom, as though regardless of the march of the seasons. The star-grass is a

July flower, but in mossy spots its yellow stars still look up to the sky. The white catchfly, (*silene stellata*), which can easily be known by its upright habit and leaves in whorls of four, also commences to flower in July, but can still be found in shady spots; while the yellow wood-sorrel, (which loves meadows more than woods,) the dandelion and the yarrow seem as though they intend to keep on blossoming until the frosty breath of Winter forces them to stop.

In low, damp places, where mortals fear to tread, the tiny flowers of the blue forget-me-not, (*Myosotis palustris*), so often celebrated by the English poets, may still be found in tolerable abundance. But the most striking survival of Spring is the blue violet, (*Viola cucullata*), the delight of the children in May. In certain favored spots, where the ground is damp and cattle have not intruded, a scanty second crop may be gathered, and in similar places the blossoms of the three species of wild mint, (pepper-mint, spear-mint and *Mentha canadensis*), may still be occasionally detected. By the brook grow the large-flowered bur-marigold, its broad yellow heads and long opposite leaves rendering it conspicuous; the far taller and larger flowered yellow cone flower, (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), and an occasional sunflower. In other spots, where a small stream has contrived, spite of the drought, to keep up its trickle through the herbage, a thick growth of two species of *Polygonum*, with rows of spines thickly set upon their stems, renders passage difficult. These spines are so set that they allow the finger to pass unhurt in one direction, while they wound it severely if stroked backwards. The plants have thus earned the name of tear thumbs.

A tall growth covers the now more or less dry but still shady borders of the woods. Balsams, still showing a few blossoms, spring off their seeds at the passer-by as he touches them; wild lettuces shoot up straight as a dart, to twice the height of a man; the rough rag weed with three-lobed leaves covers much of the ground; the climbing *polygonum* dangles its winged seed-vessels over the bushes, asters, iron weeds and golden-rods are everywhere, but more abundant as the open sunlight is reached; milk weeds are ripening their seed-vessels, full of feathery seeds; long tall grasses and sedges raise their fruiting stems on high, and under the shade of brambles and bushes, the curious dark green fruiting-fond of the sensitive fern may be found. In the woods there are but few flowers. The sweet-smelling dittany still lingers, as does the white lettuce or *Natalus*, with its numerous whitish down-turned heads; but the tick-clovers have disappeared as flowers, to make their appearance upon the person of the pedestrian, to whose clothes the segments of the pods stick closely. The purple and yellow *Gerardias* may still be seen in some abundance in dry places, the former a delicate and comparatively small plant; the latter tall and coarse, with cut leaves and yellow foxglove-like flowers an inch long. Under beech-trees may be found a growth of what looks like little branched purple and yellow twigs, but on examination prove to be plants in full flower, with scales in place of leaves, and a bunch of rootlets which may be traced to a beech-root. The plant is in fact, a parasite upon the beech, and it is a member of a small family of plants of parasitic habit, known as the *Orobanchaceae*. Another parasitic plant may occasionally be found under beech trees. A bunch of white stems, some four inches high, capped each by a single white bell-like flower, with mouth turned downwards, rises from among the fallen leaves, and attracts attention both by its beauty and by its singularity. In fading, the white stem and petal turn black, and the mouth of the dying flower turns upwards. While many species of plants have no name, this has three, viz., beech-drops, Indian-pipe and corpse-plant, while botanists call it *Monotropa uniflora*. Among the finest flowers which can still be found, are the closed gentian (*Gentiana Andrewsii*), the turtle-head (*Chelone glabra*), and the bright red and large blue lobelias (*Lobelia cardinalis* and *L. syphilitica*). The first grows on shady, damp banks, near where water drips from overhanging rocks, or on ledges in more or less inaccessible places. Its comparative rarity may very possibly be due to its conspicuousness, and the same may be said of the lobelias and the turtle-head. All are so attractive to the eye that they stand no chance to perpetuate their species in localities where lads and lassies roam. The blue corollas of the closed gentian, as the name indicates, never open at the mouth to show their striped interiors. Perfect spikes of the blue and red lobelias are hard to find, for no sooner are the bright tints perceived, contrasting sharply with the comparatively unattractive yellows and dull purples of the prevalent asters and golden-rods, than they are gathered to grace a bouquet. The lobelias are all poisonous plants, but the two that have been mentioned are less virulent than the one commonly called Indian tobacco, (*L. inflata*), the inflated pods of which are now common in every field. The turtle-head is a member of a family which counts many showy flowers, such as the mulleins, the fox-glove, the veronicas, the snap-dragons and the monkey-flower. Most of the flowers of this family have curiously two-lipped corollas, which in some cases have a fanciful resemblance to a face, and the chelone, with its horizontally placed broad tubular corolla, with a mouth-like opening, certainly suggests its name.

W. N. L.

ENGLAND'S HISTORIC PORTRAITS.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON NATIONAL GALLERY.—EDINBURGH LOAN EXHIBITION.

LONDON, September 17.

I THINK the English are, as Goldsmith said of the pensioners, born with golden spoons in their mouths. Knowledge, which people in a newer and less wealthy country have to struggle to attain, comes to them

FINEST WEDDING INVITATIONS,
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE,
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

without an effort. After one or two visits to the National Gallery, for instance, one understands more of the different schools of art than after a long and close study of Lübke. By one or two visits to Westminster or to the Canterbury Cathedral, a child learns more English history than he would in a year at school. Then, in England, there is always enough money as well as material to make special exhibitions interesting. A good proof of this is the National Exhibition of Portraits at South Kensington. Such an exhibition would simply be an impossibility in America where, in the first place, the portraits are not to be had, and where, in the second, it is doubtful whether any corporation or art association, after making the necessary outlay, could afford to give the public free admission to their galleries.

This exhibition, to which many new portraits have lately been added, is of as great, if not greater, interest than any in London. This is due, not so much to the art value of the pictures,—though there are some excellent Sir Peter Lelys, Sir Godfrey Knellers and Sir Joshuas,—but to the fact that we have all had long and intimate if not personal acquaintance with the originals of the portraits. These, in point of date, extend from the present day through several centuries to the time of the Plantagenets. They begin with Carlyle, D'Israeli and George Eliot, and go back to Richard II., kneeling in stained glass attitude before a decorative arrangement in blue of the Virgin and a company of angels, and attended by his three patron saints, of whom John the Baptist is conspicuous by his short, sheepskin tunic. In point of rank the portraits deal with many different degrees, representing royalty and nobility, statesmen and generals, artists, authors and actors. I confess my interest increased in proportion as the social rank of the real men and women decreased. There is usually less distinctive character in the picture of a king or queen than in that of an individual famous because of his or her own merits. When, for example, you find that the painter has given James II. an expression of great superciliousness and *hauteur* you are not quite sure whether he has borrowed it from the conventional ideal of kingliness or whether really saw it in the face of the sovereign, sitting to him. But when you come to a small portrait of Mary Russell Mitford, who is represented with a plump, smiling, motherly, good-humored face, you are more apt to think the artist in painting it was less conventional than realistic.

To begin with the portraits of literary men and of artists, I found many of them astonishing, others disappointing, but all interesting. There is a head of Thomas Carlyle, modelled in terra cotta, by Joseph Edgar Boehm, which is wonderfully full of character. The face is strong and rugged, and weary, just as one is sure Carlyle himself must have looked when tired out with the physical misery of indigestion and the mental exhaustion which always accompanied the delivery of his intellectual offspring. Near it is the chalk drawing by Frederick Burton of George Eliot, which Americans know so well through Rajon's etching of it, which was published as a wood cut in the *Century*. Underneath, in a separate frame are specimens of her MSS. Her writing is small and rather cramped, but neat and legible, and an admirable lesson to writers who, regardless of the printer, make unlegibility the proof of the importance of their MSS. Admirers of Mrs. Barrett Browning's poetry cannot fail to be attracted to her personally by the drawing made by Field Talfourd in 1859, and in which her long, thin face looks worn with the feeling and passion to which she gave expression in her poems, while her eyes are heavy and sunken as if with weeping or long vigils. It is really the face of a poetess.

In the same hall there is quite a collection of favorite and popular writers,—Charles Dickens is represented by a portrait by Ary Scheffer, taken in his younger days, when his hair was long and brown and brushed off his forehead in a great wave. The picture is well known, because it has been so often engraved. But less familiar to the public is the small and charming bust of William Makepeace Thackeray, at the age of 13 or 14. The face is that of a sweet and lovable boy, as yet unversed in cynicism, while the mouth is absurdly and unmistakably like that seen in the later spectacled bust of Thackeray, also on exhibition. The portraits of Douglas Jerrold, Lord Macaulay and Grote are very much what one would expect to see. But it is no little surprise to find that De Quincey,—that is if his portrait is a good likeness,—did not look in the least dreamy or wild as an opium-eater should, but on the contrary had the appearance of a well-regulated respectable member of society, weary perhaps, but with the honorable cares of life and not because of vicious habits. Another surprise is the portrait of Coleridge which, if it were not labelled, you might take for that of a prosperous merchant; he looks in it so fat and well-satisfied with life and himself. Still another surprise, but for a different reason, is the portrait of Charles Lamb, painted by Hazlitt, the critic, and in which the coloring is rich and the drawing strong. Indeed, it stands out very prominently among the many pictures near it, which artistically are valueless. It is unlike the usual pictures of Lamb and gives his full face, which is very fine and impressive. Directly below it is a small pastel, showing his profile with his small delicate features, but there is much more strength and manliness, if less beauty, in Hazlitt's portrait. In the same frame with the profile are pastels of Coleridge, who here looks sickly and miserable, and little like the comfortable merchant opposite, of Southey, with high, receding forehead, and of Wordsworth, who might pass for a learned and studious divine. It would be impossible to enumerate all the portraits of particular interest. Among the other most celebrated *literati* are Lord Byron, whose picture in his Conrad dress is a frightful disappointment, because it is not in the least handsome as one has been

taught that his portraits must be; Leigh Hunt, who is painted by Haydon, and who has a pouting mouth and a mop of reddish hair, and stares from the canvas like a vexed schoolboy; William Godwin, with a villainous nose, which justifies Southey's abuse of it; William Blake, with visionary eyes, but firm mouth; John Keats, in the original of the engraving, which is always printed with his poems and often published separately, and Sir Walter Scott, by Landseer. Belonging to still earlier generations are Oliver Goldsmith, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the portrait being very colorless and unlike the latter's later work; the Rev. Laurence Sterne, of whose writing a delightfully entertaining specimen is given in a letter to one of his many fair friends, by which he sends her his sentimental thanks for her kind inquiries as to his health, and assures her that he is almost dead, but hopes to glide like a shadow to see her in a few days; Thomson, in a very unpoetical green head dress; Pope, in a blue turban of the same pattern and a blue dressing gown to match; Congreve, in an enormous curly wig, and very pretty, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, a subject, I do not doubt, dear to his heart; Addison, with staring eyes and pink cheeks and elaborate wig, thoroughly elegant and courtier-like; Cowley, with red hair, hanging over his shoulders, looking very like a handsome girl; John Dryden, with a woe-begone expression and holding a handkerchief, as if ready to wipe away the tears you are quite sure he is about to shed; and finally, to finish the list with three great names, Milton, clothed all in brown, like a monk; Rare Ben Jonson, with such a red face, and Shakespeare, with little gold rings in his ears!

Looking at the portraits of artists I was much impressed with the fact that so many of them seemed to take pleasure in painting their own likenesses. There is a picture of Haydon by himself, an elderly gentleman with a large prominent nose and bearing no possible resemblance to the portrait of him in his younger years, painted by another artist and giving his full face in which the size of the nose is lost. There is a Hogarth by himself and not in the least complimentary. He has represented himself as a comical little fellow perched up before an easel and hard at work with a turban stuck carelessly on one side of his head while his hair is almost as green as his coat or the wall in the back ground. But Wilkie's portrait of himself is one of the best in the exhibition. It is very small but as bright and full of life as a little French picture. Angelica Kauffman has shown to the best advantage her pretty face and masses of soft brown hair; while Sir Joshua Reynolds has kindly recorded for posterity his appearance as a mere lad before he went to Italy, and Opie has painted his own face with a heavy bang and dissipated eyes and mouth. Besides these there are portraits of MacIise and Sir Thomas Lawrence and of the engravers Stothard, Bewick and William Woollett, the latter painted by Gilbert Stuart.

The stage is also well represented by David Garrick; Peg Woffington, in bed, with heavy red curtains drawn around her; Miss Anne Oldfield looking very pretty and smiling; Nell Gwynn, her naturally fair face made all the fairer by the art of Sir Peter Lely; Kemble as Hamlet, and very black and dismal, with eyes uplifted; and Mrs. Siddons in several different costumes and attitudes; but in none is she so beautiful as in her portrait by Gainsborough in the National Gallery.

There are kings and queens in great number to represent royalty. Almost all the Plantagenets are included in the collection; and there is a fine show of Tudors, notably Henry VIII., with his well known fat and repulsive face, while near him are Katharine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn, the latter wearing a large B attached to her necklace, as if marked for his future recognition. Mary Tudor is there with high forehead and firm, determined mouth, and opposite her is Elizabeth, of whom there are several portraits, all showing to advantage her red hair, her elaborate jewelled robes, her necklaces, ruffs and innumerable ornaments. Then come the houses of Stuart and Hanover, concluding with the late prince-consort, all these portraits being admirable studies of the many different fashions in dress and particularly of the great changes in the styles of hair dressing. It is really curious to contrast Henry VIII.'s short hair with James II.'s elaborate wig, and then the latter with the return to the old fashion in the picture of Prince Albert. Of courtiers and statesmen there is no end, beginning with Sir Walter Raleigh, with ear-rings and pointed beard, and the Earl of Leicester with waist like a woman and shoulders like a grenadier, and a little bit of a cap set on one side of his head, and ending with the Duke of Wellington, painted, strange to say, by Count D'Orsay, and D'Israeli, modelled by Lord Ronald Gower. Among these the portraits of Warren Hastings are particularly interesting. Two, placed together, represent him the first in his youth, eager, active, hopeful, the other in his old age, calm and passive. There is also a bust in which his thin, worn face is all the more noticeable, because directly by it hangs a portrait of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, fat and rosy. The Bar is represented by a large collection of engravings, presented by the honorable Society of Judges and Sergeants at Law; and the clergy, by portraits of all the more prominent ministers from Wolsey in red robes, and Latimer and Ridley hanging side by side, to Wesley, who smiles serenely from the canvas as you look at him. Perhaps the most attractive portraits in the galleries are those of famous fair women. Lady Hamilton, with fresh pink cheeks and bright brown hair around which a large white scarf is tied, hangs next to Lord Nelson, and separated from her husband by several rooms. The Duchess of Queensborough in cap and apron looks like the ideal pretty country maid; while a whole row of portraits of beauties by Sir Peter Lely fairly bewilder one at first, but critical examination shows that the loveliest, and a worthy rival of Nell Gwynn, is

Madame Jane Middleton, who plays at being shepherdess and holds a crook in her hand, while a nice little white lamb leans confidently against her knee.

The national value and importance of this exhibition has been now so fully recognized that the Scotch in imitation of it are about to establish a permanent Scottish National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh. In anticipation, they are now holding a Loan Exhibition of portraits in that city. Over six hundred pictures have been loaned by individuals and various institutions, and from an artistic standpoint the exhibition is better than that at South Kensington. There are a number of Sir Peter Lelys, Vandykes and Sir Joshua Reynolds, while modern portrait painters are represented by Whistler's Carlyle, which is one of the best works of his very best period. There are kings and queens, princes and princesses of Scotland, the most striking portraits being those of James V. and Mary of Guise, both in one frame; James IV., by Hans Holbein, in which the hands are not so good as usual, but the eyes are uncommonly fine; and Margaret Tudor, his wife, also by Holbein, and signed by him in very large letters, which is rather uncommon. The hands in this portrait are excellent, and the queen has a fat, contented face, as if she were little troubled by the cares of royalty. Both the Holbeins belong to the Marquis of Lothian. Courtiers and noblemen are here, as well as in South Kensington, represented in full force, the finest being Claverhouse, whose face is wonderfully beautiful, and a number of gentlemen of the seventeenth century, all wearing the same armor and ruff and flowing hair as William Penn does in the well-known picture of him in his early years. One of the most curious pictures in the collection is that of the first cricket match played in Scotland by David Allen, all the figures in it being portraits of members of the Cathcart family. One gentleman in full regimentals, but with his coat thrown off, stands in the foreground leaning idly on his bat, while a lady sits calmly by making tea, and a baby rolls on the ground at her feet. Another gentleman in regimentals stands a little farther off, scoring, by making notches on a stick.

There is only space left to mention a few of the other most noteworthy portraits. There are several of Sir Walter Scott, one by Landseer being especially good; one of Boswell by Sir Joshua; one of De Quincey with two of his daughters, in which he looks wild and nervous and not at all as he does in the portrait already alluded to; and finally a number of Carlyle. One of these represents an "Interior at Chelsea," in his house on Cheyne Walk. The room is very commonplace, and so likewise is Mrs. Carlyle, who is sitting, while Carlyle, in a dressing gown suggestive of Joseph's coat, stands by the mantelpiece, filling his pipe. But the best is that by Whistler, which is beautiful in its simplicity. The philosopher who sits in his chair has a wearied expression on his face, which is in admirable harmony with the soft gray tones of the picture. This, like the artist's study of his mother, is one of the finest portraits painted in modern times.

E. R. P.

REVIEWS.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS. By Henry George. New York: John W. Lovell Company.

IN republishing this series of newspaper articles, Mr. George returns to his favorite theory of social regeneration by transferring land titles from individuals to the State. If individual rights to the soil were restricted to the usufruct the millennium would come, or, at least, we should hear the rumbling of its rapid wheels. For a more systematic treatment of his theme, Mr. George refers to his book on "Progress and Poverty." In the present essay he rather writes for popular reading, and his book divides nearly evenly into an arraignment of the existing social order and an argument for the practicability of its reformation.

Two reflections are apt to arise in the mind of the observant reader of Mr. George's pages: first, one is of surprise that such obvious criticisms of industrial society should be thought novel or particularly fresh; the other is of gratification that such criticisms should awaken so widespread an interest. That interest is a kind of pledge that, if not by the means Mr. George proposes, then by some other, society will try to arrest the descent of the masses into a hopeless proletarianism, or rather since that is where they have already fallen, to rescue them from it. It is the argument of this book, that as man must live upon land, being neither amphibious nor marine, to distribute the land in fee-simple among individuals, enables landlords to reap by means of rents, all the profits which accrue from invention or industry. Mr. George points out that the fuller exhibition of this power has been retarded by the vast territory of the United States, which has thus far relieved the pressure of population and of competition in our older States, and also in Europe, whose emigrants flock to our shores. But this alleviation is fast disappearing, not only from the filling up of the country by actual settlers, but from the increased appliances of civilized life, and from the almost unhindered growth of speculative landlordism. To collect the details by which Mr. George shows how what the Germans call "the iron law of wages," or the tendency to reduce wages to the minimum upon which the laborer can live and reproduce, prevails, and how all the remaining profits of industry are intercepted and absorbed by proprietorship, one should read the book. In the enumeration he is sometimes vehement or even passionate, but he is not exaggerated or untrue, unless it be an error to charge that the Central Pacific Railroad requires California importers by an "iron-clad agreement" to give its agents access to their books, and if they do anything the company deems against its interests

they are fined or ruined by being placed at a disadvantage to their rivals.

A part of Mr. George's argument is taken up with showing the decrease in the number of small farms in this country, and the corresponding accumulation of land in the hands of a few. The conclusion is that if the State became the proprietor of the soil, and the recipient of all ground rents for the use thereof, all land not actually under improvement would be available to relieve congested industries; the public revenues would increase as they were needed for such general services as building and operating postal service, telegraphs and railways; bad schemes of taxation, such as tariffs, and of borrowing on public credit, would be ended; and labor would have a better share in the distribution of wealth. Of course, the doctrine is fundamentally communistic, as Mr. George perceives, and it is not easy to understand why State landlordism must not go further and attempt to regulate the kind of improvements to be made on its ground, and who are to make them. Nor is it made clear that the State, which, in its practical analysis is the administration and legislature, would prove less greedy landlords than individuals, although the postal service, the English government telegraph and parcels systems are adduced in proof that the State can do some things of general value cheaper and better than private enterprise. If these difficulties were out of the way, it would still be necessary, before embarking in a scheme of State proprietorship, to show what usufructs, leases or devices could be found to prevent their becoming the instruments of private avarice. We should need a paternal government, indeed, which would limit the right of an ignorant or a heedless or a foolish man from parting with his privileges and possessions to the greedy and crafty.

Seeing these difficulties, perhaps, is the reason Mr. George invokes the teaching of Christ, and the promise of the kingdom of heaven,—a hope and an example which have small place in "the dismal science." Surely it is a case of *deus ex machina*.

Notwithstanding, Mr. George writes earnestly on matters of urgent importance, and should his solution prove the wrong one, his array of facts and his strong pleadings for the poor will help us find the better road.

D. O. KELLOGG.

LIFE AND LABOR IN THE FAR, FAR WEST. By W. Henry Barneby. Pp. 432. \$2.00. Cassell & Co.

Why this story was published, reading it will hardly disclose. From its account of itself, one of three Englishmen, who started to explore the Northwest Territories of the Dominion, and to make or look after investments, wrote journalistic letters to his wife, who copied them out with a fair hand and returned them chirographically improved to their author when he reached her Herefordshire hearth. One of the travellers died at Winnipeg, cutting short a final projected excursion to Yellowstone Park, and the book is dedicated to his memory. There is the sketchy slovenliness of an unpruned diary all through the volume. Letters of introduction, acquaintances picked up, personal inconveniences experienced in travelling, an itinerary of stations, prices of lodging and horse hire, and other indifferent padding appear in every chapter, unilluminated by imagination or literary art. The same things are repeated again and again. Of 18,000 miles travelled, 6,000 are passed on the high seas, 8,000 in the United States, and 4,000 in the Dominion; yet less than one-fourth of the book is descriptive of adventure in the States. Either more or less should have been said on the latter subject; as a record of personal enterprise, more; as an account of British settlements in the Hyporboean regions, less.

As the book now stands, its effect must be to discourage investments in the Northwest Territories. The writer looked over these vast regions and a sea coast bit of British Columbia, with a view to the fertility of the soil, its adaptation to different kinds of agriculture, and the chances for investment. He found it not essentially different from United States territory in the same longitude, and within four or five degrees of the same latitude. The Winters are from six to seven months long, very cold and dry, and cattle must be foddered from October until June. Stock raising is not much practiced from Winnipeg to Fort Calgary. The Red River country of Manitoba is like the Red River country of Minnesota and Dakota. The prairies are alkaline, and the water bad. About the only successful farmers described are a Mr. Harmer, at Manitoba City, and the Russian Mennonites along the Dakota boundary. Midsummer frosts often kill the crops of Assiniboin. The land is largely in the hands of speculators, and in the country which Earl Beaconsfield announces to be the granary of Great Britain, there are oft-recurring famines, which have leaped into worse than primitive wildness. Two or three years of cropping exhaust the virgin soil, and bring in nasty, persistent weeds, and owing to the absence of stock the lands are not kept up. Land-grabbing has discouraged many of the first settlers, especially the poorer ones, by putting an end to improvements and hindering the filling up of the country, so that there is a constant emigration to Dakota. Wages are low, employment intermittent, and living high. All this is worth saying, but it might be better said in half the space by an orderly treatment of topics.

As an itinerary the best part of the book is an appendix on the Kootenay District, furnished by Mr. Baillie-Grohman. Lying away up between the haunches of two great spurs of the Rocky Mountains are the valleys of the Kootenay River. The region is almost insular, for two branches of the Columbia River, whose headwaters on the East could be connected by a canal a mile and a half long, after a *détour* of 300 miles, unite on the West at the foot of the Selkirk range. Access is had

by an Indian trail through a dense forest of 50 miles, starting from the Northern Pacific Railway. In these secluded valleys, the home of as yet uncontaminated Indians, the rivers and lakes are deep and clear, the climate is mild, game is abundant, the fertile loess of annual inundations is deep and the country is worthy of an excellent book. But the land grabber has entered this paradise, and most of it lies in Canada.

D. O. K.

THE ADVENTURES OF A WIDOW. A novel. By Edgar Fawcett, author of "A Gentleman of Leisure," "An Ambitious Woman," etc. Pp. 341. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

This is the latest, and in some respects—not all of a pleasing complexion—the most remarkable of Mr. Fawcett's social studies, or rather satires. In this the well-known censor of fashionable life in the city of New York assumes to weigh and judge the different elements of society there, to contrast the merits and demerits of various cliques and to pronounce upon their comparative claims to respect, the chief types chosen being ultra-fashionable and literary New York. The connecting link between these diverse elements is the widow of promised adventures, *Pauline Varick*, young, rich, of bluest Knickerbocker blood, who has gained dear-bought experience from a short but unhappy mercenary marriage. Disgusted with the emptiness, frivolity, meanness of aim, and poverty of achievement of the social circle in which she had been trained up to her matrimonial bargain and sale, the aim of her riper years is to make herself the centre of a new and better form of society of which the members shall be "men and women of intellectual calibre; workers, not drones; thinkers, writers, artists, poets, scholars." Aided by the versatile and fascinating Irish-American journalist, *Kindelon*; and a literary *Mrs. Dares*, and her two daughters, she succeeds in establishing her "salon" and assembles in her luxurious mansion the best that can be gathered of the literary and artistic workers of the great city. Fresh from contact with *Mrs. Poughkeepsie's* circle of aristocratic pretension and idealless vacuity, she hopes to interest herself in the society of historians, novelists, essayists, poets, sculptors and painters. But the experiment is not a success. Her assemblage of lion's snap, snarl, and lacerate each other and their hostess. Rude things are said and done, egotists prate of themselves and theorists romp on their hobby-horses unchecked. Finally, on the entrance of the great *Mrs. Poughkeepsie* and two of her family, the whole assembly hastens to crowd about them, fawning and adulating in the most snobbish manner. Disgusted and disappointed, *Pauline* gives up her "salon" experiment, but thanks heaven that *Kindelon*, at least, remains to her, the one solid result of her endeavor; but *Kindelon* turns out to be a mercenary rascal who has jilted *Cora Dares* in order to run his chance with the rich widow, and the "one solid result" remains in the shape of an offensive newspaper article, in which *Mrs. Varick* is outrageously abused and satirized.

It will be seen that the judicial attitude of our author is by this time that of *Æsop's* monkey, whose appellants saw their contested lumps of cheese vanish under their judge's alternate bites. Between the inanity of *Mrs. Poughkeepsie's* set and the absurdity and ill-breeding of *Mrs. Dares*, he has left nothing to choose, and the conclusion seems merely to be that though fashionable society may be objectionable there is really nothing better to be had, and that people should continue in the groove where they were first launched. Readers will probably decline as utterly to accept all Mr. Fawcett's conclusions as to believe that *Bedlows*, *Pravle*, *Corson*, *Miss Cragge* and company, in spite of the evident spirit of personal caricature in which they are drawn, faithfully represent the literary elements of New York society.

M. C. P.

THE STORY OF A COUNTRY TOWN. By E. W. Howe. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The realism so much aimed at as the chief good of modern fiction has not often ventured on so bald and prosaic a theme as this study of the life and character of the little community which followed the *Rev. John Westlock* to the prairies of Kansas, there to settle and "grow up with the country." Shaped by the commanding personality of their leader to the mould of his own gloomy and ascetic character, bearing the yoke of a religion which is felt as an arbitrary law enforced by penalties, moral without love for the higher ends of morality, life at "Fairview" and "Twin Mounds" appears a grimmer and more unlovely thing than does the wild license of the mining camps of more distinctively Western novelists. Everything moves in fetters; the softer and kindlier aspects of life are frowned upon as worldly innovations upon the grim business of living; aimless discontent and repining rest like a heavy cloud upon the life which would seem to have in it the possibilities of the Golden Age.

Possibly the author's own constitutional melancholy, so naïvely revealed in the preface, may have tinted with a deeper gloom these pictures of the life of "Fairview," but their sordid barrenness cannot be the mere creation of fancy, and they suggest some curious reflections upon the limited value of an enforced and unspontaneous morality.

Among the oddities of the people of "Twin Mounds," repeatedly mentioned by the author, without apparent perception of its strangeness, is the desire to acquire a character for wickedness and profligacy entirely unjustified by facts. *Clinton Bragg*, who really hates liquor, carries a bottle and takes pains to have his breath smell of whiskey, stays out late at night and takes aimless rides into the country from a similar desire to be accounted dissipated and "fast;" *John Westlock*, a more genuine character than the others, after living to middle age of life of

stainless probity, suddenly turns from it, and grasps in sheer perversity at untempting and joyless sin. The reader is left to puzzle out the enigma of these things, without assistance from the author.

While the sombre monotony of this story unfits it for charming as a romance, and the bald literalness of its realism will fail to win approval as a work of art, it is impossible not to respect its solidity of treatment and apparent fidelity to the truth of facts.

THE MAN WONDERFUL IN THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. An Allegory. Teaching the Principles of Physiology and Hygiene, and the effects of Stimulants and Narcotics. By Chilion B. Allen, A. M., LL.B., M. D., and Mary A. Allen, A. B., M. D. 370 pp. 12 mo. New York: Fowler & Wells Co.

The exhaustive title page of this treatise leaves little to be said in regard to its contents, except to add some words of praise of the liveliness and fidelity with which the allegory is carried out. This attractive sugar-coating to the solid pellets of science will, no doubt, tempt many to swallow the contents who would be repelled by a drier presentation of the facts of physiology. The fleshly mansion inhabited by the man wonderful is described not only in its foundations and walls of bones and muscles, but in all its various departments of kitchen, engine-room, heating-apparatus, laundry, observatory, etc., the servants of the house mentioned in their various characters: the housekeeper, *Blood*, going her incessant rounds of duty in her attire of scarlet or crimson; *Aura*, the laundress, working at her stationary wash-tubs; the kitchen-porter *Taste*, the cooks, butler, and the rest, all in a curious and ingenious parallelism. That the house is fitted with the best modern improvements is shown in the description of its telegraph, phonograph, burglar-alarm, engine and furnace; and its adaptation to the highest uses of its tenant is made to throw into relief the folly as well as wickedness of inviting bad company to enter the habitation they can only waste and destroy.

All this allegorizing makes very lively reading, but it may be doubted whether it will not interfere with the value of the treatise as a text-book, for which it seems chiefly to be designed, filled as it is with elaborate arrangements of question and answer for the use of schools. As a reading-book for advanced classes in physiology it might be very acceptable,

BRIEFER NOTES.

IF "The World We Live In," of the Transatlantic Series, (By Oswald Crawford, author of "English Comic Dramatists," etc., New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons), really represented our mundane home, it would be proved a very uncomfortable place of abode; but fortunately this book only comes about as near to a picture of real life as do the caricatures of Nast to the likeness of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and it shows, indeed, little less coarseness of touch. A retired Indian officer of impassive demeanor who carries several hundred thousand pounds worth of diamonds in his trousers' pocket; a fascinating Countess, widow and ex-accomplice of a German sharper, who preserves her childlike innocence through all vicissitudes; a masquerading Polish Jew, a man who has invented a new religion, a highly-educated American lady who discourses of "lady gunnists" and of "not being much on the walk"—such are a few specimens of the party collected to give an idea of "The World We Live In." It is difficult to find interest either in the characters or their sayings and doings.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

AN early volume in the "Famous Women" Series will be "Mary Wollstonecraft," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell.—"Lewis's Shakespeare" is the title of the latest edition of the poet in England. It is to be issued in penny numbers.—Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's forthcoming novel, called "Prince Otto," is a humorous study of modern manners.—David Bogue, who has republished in London many American works, proposes to bring out immediately a new periodical to be called the *International Magazine*.—Rev. Edward Everett Hale has prepared for the coming holidays a book of stories, called "A Narragansett Christmas."

Arrangements are making for an issue of the *Illustrated London News* on the same day as its publication in England.—The works of Middleton will follow the edition of Marlowe, in Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s edition of the Elizabethan Dramatists, edited by Mr. H. A. Bullen.—Early in October will be published in London a "Vindication of the late Dowager Lady Lytton," with extracts from her autobiography, diary, original letters and other documents.—Stepniak's new book is nearly finished. It is a volume of semi-historical and semi-political studies, dealing generally with Russian despotism.

The English orders for the Christmas number of *Harper's Magazine* already exceed 70,000 copies.—It is reported in the *Bookseller* that, through endorsing a note for a friend, Mr. John Habberton, the author of "Helen's Babies," has lost all his earnings.—Mr. Swinburne's new volume, "A Midsummer Holiday," is made up of songs actually written during a recent quiet holiday.—The new story of Miss Warner, author of "The Wide, Wide World," is entitled "The Red Wallflowers," and is going through the press of Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers.—Lieutenant Greely will pay a visit to England, as soon as his health is restored, to arrange for the simultaneous publication there and here of his work on "Arctic Exploration."

Several books about the stage, of more or less importance, are promised for this Winter. Foremost among these is the "Dictionnaire des Théâtres," to be published with numberless illustrations by Didot in Paris. Mr. Davenport Adams' "Dictionary of the Drama" is also due this Fall. A life of Miss Mary Anderson is in preparation in England. Mr. Lawrence Barrett is writing a preface to Mr. Walter Pollock's translation of Diderot's "Paradox of Acting." "The Retrospections of the American Stage," by John Bernard, from the *Manhattan* will probably be published in an illustrated volume in the Spring. Messrs. Laurence Hutton and Brander Matthews will revise and extend their notes; and they will prefix those chapters of Bernard's MS. hitherto printed only in the very scarce volume of Tallis's *Dramatic Magazine*.

Mr. Ruskin is engaged in writing the lives of St. Gregory and St. Benedict. These will form chapters in his serial publication, "Our Fathers Have Told Us," and will be issued, if possible, during the present year.—Mr. John Morley is understood to be engaged upon a life of John Stuart Mill for his series of "English Men of Letters," and for the same series Sir James Fitz-James Stephen has undertaken to prepare a volume on Carlyle. Mr. Traill's "Coleridge" will be published in the course of this month.

Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert will soon publish Judge Tourgeé's new book on American illiteracy, called "An Appeal to Cæsar."—Almost the last story written by Turgenev, entitled "Clara Militch," is to appear in English for the first time in the New York *Independent*.—A prize of 2,000 francs is offered by the Temperance Society of Paris for the best work on drinks, both temperance and alcoholic. The subject may be treated with regard to the action on the body of the liquors or their composition. A wide field is thus thrown open to competitors.—M. Dumas is engaged on a new "dramatic study" for the Comédie Française, but as yet hesitates to give it a name.—In the preface to the third volume of the "Life of Carlyle," which he is now writing, Mr. Froude indicates the course he has followed as literary executor of Carlyle.

The *Overland Monthly* for October has articles of note on "A City in the Old West," (Santa Fe, to wit,) by Clarence A. Miller; "Discovery of the Nevada Falls," by James H. Lawrence; and "Employment of Women in San Francisco," by "H. A. D." "The Prose and Verse of Emerson," by E. R. Sill is a good critical essay. There is ample variety in the number.—The *Literary Life*, (Elder Publishing Company, Chicago,) shows enterprise and a determination to make itself a place among the monthlies, in which effort it has our best wishes. It has entered its second volume and the October number is varied and well written. Brevity is a good thing but we almost fear the *Literary Life* carries the principle to an extreme. A certain elaboration we must have in journals of high grade. Here, in 30 pages, we have 18 articles, and it follows that a good many of them are not articles at all, in an ordinary magazine sense.

Dr. Wright's work on the "Hittite Empire," (to which Professor Sayce contributes the article on the inscriptions,) will be published by Messrs. Nisbet this month. There will be an American edition by Scribner & Welford, of New York.

Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. announce a new edition of "The Hundred Greatest Men," with special introductions by Matthew Arnold, Taine, Max Müller, Renan, N. Porter, Helmholtz, Froude, Professor Fiske and the late Dean Stanley, and a general introduction by R. W. Emerson.

Hodder & Stoughton are preparing "Egypt and Babylon," by Canon Rawlinson.

Shakespeariana for August shows improvement on some of the previous numbers. An essay on "Shakespeare and Greek Tragedy," by William Leighton, Jr., is thoughtful and able, and the same praise may be given Mr. F. G. Fleay's "John Webster—Annals of his Career." Dr. J. Parker Norris has "written up" the more important of the "Shakespeare Portraits," but he gives notes in this number of several of the minor portraits and miniatures, making of them one of the most valuable articles of the series. These are the chief papers in this number, but there is a quantity of critical matter, reviews, notes and queries, etc., making altogether an issue of particular variety and interest. (Philadelphia: Leonard Scott Publishing Co.)

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

SELECTED PROSE WRITINGS OF JOHN MILTON. With an Introductory Essay by Ernest Myers. Pp. xxx and 258. 12mo. Parchment Library. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

THE WORKS OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE. Edited by A. H. Bullen, M. A. ("English Dramatists" Series.) Three volumes. Pp. 328-376. \$3.00 each. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

A WONDER BOOK FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. With illustrations by F. S. Church. Pp. 150. \$2.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

MELODIES OF VERSE. By Bayard Taylor. Pp. 56. \$1.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE STORY OF VITEAU. By Frank R. Stockton. Pp. 193. \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

LIFE AND LETTERS OF BAYARD TAYLOR. Edited by Marie Hansen-Taylor and Horace E. Scudder. Two volumes. Pp. 414-369. \$2.00 each. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

IN PARTNERSHIP. Studies in Story-Telling by Brander Matthews and H. C. Bunner. Pp. 210. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

A NATURALIST'S RAMBLES ABOUT HOME. By Charles C. Abbott. Pp. 485. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

ALLAN DARE AND ROBERT LE DIABLE. A Romance. By Admiral Porter. In nine parts. Part I. Pp. 96. \$0.25. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

DR. SEVIER. A Novel. By George W. Cable. Pp. 473. \$1.50. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

HALF HOURS WITH THE BIBLE LESSONS OF 1885. Pp. 467. \$0.85.—THE WESTMINSTER QUESTION BOOK FOR 1885. Pp. 190. \$0.15. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

THE ART YEAR BOOK. Prepared and published by the New England Institute, Boston. Pp. 80. \$4.00. Arthur B. Turnure, "Art Age" press, New York.

A MIGRATION LEGEND OF THE CREEK INDIANS. By Albert S. Gatschet. (Brinton's Library of Aboriginal American Literature, No. IV.) In two volumes. Vol. I. Pp. 250. D. G. Brinton, Philadelphia.

SCIENCE.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON MENTAL DISEASES.*

THE author of this very interesting volume of lectures is particularly well-fitted for his task, having had long experience as a writer, and having for years been connected with some of the most important insane asylums in Great Britain. He is also lecturer on mental diseases in the University of Edinburgh. The subject is of great importance. The number of insane persons is increasing each year and in Great Britain, according to Dr. Clouston, there is one insane person to every 300 of the inhabitants. In this country, the proportion is about one to 550. Of late years, the attention of all classes is directed to the condition and treatment of lunatics, and since Pinel's great labors in the French insane asylums there have been steadily growing efforts in all countries to better the condition of the insane.

The plan of the book before us is to treat of insanity from a purely clinical standpoint, and with that object it has been written in the form of lectures, and is freely illustrated with cases. Dr. Clouston gives the details of no less than two hundred and sixty cases of his own. The work consists of nineteen lectures. The more common forms of insanity are given special prominence. States of mental depression (melancholia) and states of mental exaltation (mania) are treated of at length. The writer takes occasion to refer to the frequent error made popularly, and sometimes by professional men, in confounding the terms mania and melancholia. It is common, he says, to see in medical papers the terms "suicidal mania" when "suicidal melancholia" is meant. Every variety of mental alienation is thoroughly discussed in these lectures,—even the rarest forms may be found here. The much discussed subject of emotional insanity is dealt with, and the author expresses the opinion that if a man, subject to epileptic fits, commits a murder in an impulsive or motiveless way, the presumption should be that he was not fully responsible. A chapter is given to the important subject of the medico-legal and medico-social duties of physicians in relation to insanity. An appendix by Dr. Charles F. Folsom, of Boston, gives an abstract of the Statutes of the United States and of the several States and Territories relating to the custody of the insane. This makes the book complete for American readers.

Altogether the work is a most valuable addition to the literature of nervous diseases and will be as useful to lawyers as to doctors.

We must not omit to mention the excellent mechanical execution of the book, and the good illustrations, some of which are colored. S.

ART NOTES.

THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts has decided not to hold its usual Autumn exhibition of the works of contemporaneous American art this year, and the proposed exhibition of English water colors has likewise been abandoned.—An art exhibition is connected with the Mechanics Fair, lately opened in San Francisco.—An exhibition of the works of Mr. Toby Rosenthal is to be given at the rooms of the Art Association, San Francisco, in October.—A monument to the memory of Garibaldi is to be erected in Central Park, New York, by Italians residing in the United States.—The Peter Cooper Monument Fund amounts at present to nearly \$5,300. Sculptors have been invited to send in designs and estimates.—The opening of the classes of the "Gotham Art Students," 17 Bond Street, New York, has been fixed for October 6th.—The Richmond, Va., Art Association, which was founded in 1877, but has had a struggling existence, is reported to be on the road of increasing prosperity, owing to the efforts of gentlemen who are anxious to see a school of art established in Richmond.

A prominent feature of the art display at the Chicago Exposition, which is now open, is the exhibit of the Society of American Artists. The collection is shown almost in its entirety.—Mr. Frederick

* CLINICAL LECTURES ON MENTAL DISEASES. By T. S. Clouston, M. D., Edin., F. R. C. P. E. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co. 1884.

Barnard has been busy on a second series of "Character Sketches from Dickens." The drawings are to be reproduced by photogravure and published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. Two portraits of the second wife of Rubens, from the Blenheim collection, were purchased by a member of the Rothschild family. The French Direction of Fine Arts has ordered M. Amy to execute a bust of his intimate friend and compatriot, Frédéric Mistral.

Charles Parsons, the art director of Harper & Bros.' publications, lately returned from a three months' trip abroad, taken principally in the line of his professional duty. Mercie's marble group, "Quand Meme," is to be shortly erected in Paris. Four of the Blenheim pictures were sold for £140,000, one of the number being the famous "Raphael," which was bought by the English Government for £70,000. Meissonier's "La Rixe" is to be exhibited for several weeks in Berlin. The Princess Imperial of Germany obtained the necessary permission of Queen Victoria for the exhibition. M. Braquemond is at present engaged in etching this picture.

An important ceramic exhibition was opened recently in Vienna. Gautherin's marble group, "Paradise Lost," which obtained the gold medal at the Salon of 1882, has been set up in the Parc Monceau, Paris. M. Aubé, the Lorraine sculptor, has finished his statue, General Joubert, which, when cast in bronze, will be erected at Bourg, France. Count Sabourof, formerly Russian Ambassador at Berlin, has sold his famous collection of classical antiquities. The sum realized was 2,200,000 francs, of which amount the British Museum paid nearly 1,000,000 francs for bronzes and other objects.

Mr. J. Liberty Tadd, whose time is fully occupied in teaching during the season, devotes his Summer vacation to hard work at the easel. He has recently been studying the figure in costume, and has produced several compositions especially noticeable for strong drawing and agreeable color. At present he is finishing a *genre* representing a well-favored wight in motley listening to a pretty girl, clad in sixteenth century satin, playing a mandolin. The picture does not pretend to tell any story, being only an honest study, and a very good study it is in many respects. The figures are easily and naturally posed, modelled with care and yet with freedom, and successfully imbued with animation in repose, a difficult suggestion to make, as any one who has undertaken it will testify. The picture is full of bright color, the varying hues being pleasantly harmonized against a neutral-tinted background of ancient tapestry, the latter very nicely painted, by the way, as indeed are all the draperies. Mr. Tadd has been urged to exhibit this picture, and may send it to the academy.

A course of study in decoration is about opening at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, under the charge of Mr. C. Howard Walker. Ward's statue of a New England pilgrim, to be given to the city of New York by the New England Society, is now being cast in bronze. It will be set up in Central Park. Mr. Greenough, of Boston, has loaned to the Museum of Fine Arts of that city four paintings attributed to Velasquez. The remains of the Kentucky sculptor, Joel T. Hart, are to be brought at the expense of the State from Florence, and buried in the cemetery of his native place.

Stephen J. Parrish was, at late advices, at Hastings, England. F. A. Bridgman was at Bex, in Switzerland, when last heard from. Clifford Grayson is painting at Concarneau, France.

Mr. John Pearson, an English art publisher, announces that he proposes to republish all the important works by William Blake that exist in book form, and also a choice selection from his drawings and pictures. The methods employed for these reproductions will be the same as those by which Blake himself produced the originals, with such variations only as may be required to maintain fidelity to his results.

Mr. William Morris, in *To-Day*, a London monthly devoted to the interests of English Socialists, writes very plainly about the recent exhibition of the Royal Academy, calling it "a piece of wretched twaddle." Of 1,664 pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy this year, 203 were sold within the building, and had been sold at last advices for £11,183; and of the 191 pieces of sculpture, five had found purchasers for £193. The prices for the pictures ranged from one guinea up to £1,000, the latter being the sum paid for Mr. T. Faed's "Of What is the Wee Lassie Thinking?"

The statue to Bach, the composer, was unveiled at Eisenbach, Germany, on the 29th ult. Among those present were Liszt, Villiers Stanford and Joachim. The crowd which witnessed the ceremony was dotted with other distinguished musicians, and members of the royal family lent the unusual honor of their presence. The sculptor, Dondorf, received an ovation from the multitude, and his work was declared by the concurrence of art critics to be one of the finest statues ever raised in the German Empire. Joachim led the orchestra, which rendered Bach's Mass in B minor.

Mr. C. D. Weldon, of New York, whose painting entitled "The Wedding Dress" attracted attention at the last Academy Exhibition in New York, and was bought by Mr. Graves, of Brooklyn, for \$2,000, has been engaged during the Summer upon illustrations for "The Buntling Ball," a poetical satire upon New York society, to be issued anonymously by Funk & Wagnalls.

Walter Satterlee, of New York, who appears to be so much in demand for illustrating books for young folks, has furnished 28 of the illustrations for a holiday book entitled, "Stories in Rhyme for Holiday Time," by E. J. Wheeler, to be issued by Funk & Wagnalls.

Miss Blanche Dillaye, whose etchings at the Liverpool Exhibition were mentioned in our letter from that city recently, has returned home from her visit to Europe, having sailed by the *City of Rome*, on the 20th. She brings, of course, fruits of her Summer's tour; and will resume her work in her studio, in the Presbyterian Building, Chestnut Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The London *Times* correspondent, at Khartoum, under date of April 28th, reports that General Gordon was laying mines in all directions. General Gordon had issued paper money, the Treasury being at Berber, and was paying the soldiers with it. Half of the population joined the rebels previous to the siege. No news had been received from the British Government. Under date of July 30th, the correspondent says: "The town has been closely besieged for five months, and will be able to hold out only two months longer." The contingent of the Guards, who are going to Egypt to form part of the camel corps, left for Portsmouth, on the 28th ult. It is positively stated in Berlin that the great powers are discussing the question of a renewal of the London Conference, in order to finally settle the Egyptian financial question. It is again stated that the Government of France is willing to resume treaty negotiations with China, provided the latter Government will strictly observe the treaty of Tientsin, and pay to France an indemnity of 90,000,000 francs. The French operations against Phun and Myluong have been successful. The French are now entirely masters of the situation along the River Day. The German Government has forbidden the new corvettes, Ting Yuen and Cheng Yuen, which were built for China, to leave Kiel under the German flag. The famine in Bengal is serious. The native bodies complain that the Government system of relief is inadequate. The reports of the cholera epidemic in Italy for the 24 hours, ending midnight of the 30th ult., showed a total of 421 fresh cases and 229 deaths, including 122 cases and 51 deaths in Naples.

The heavy rains and floods and the maintenance of cholera cordons and lazaretto are paralyzing trade throughout Spain. The working classes are suffering greatly. The decline of receipts at the custom houses of Italy, owing to the prevalence of cholera, is estimated at 40,000,000 francs. It is impossible to estimate the damage from the same cause to the general trade of the country, and the prospects for the coming Winter are viewed with great alarm.

The Marquis de Serpa and Admiral Pinto are about to start at the head of a Portuguese expedition to explore the country between Mozambique and Lake Nyassa, in Southeast Africa. It is believed the expedition will proceed through the Congo country via Lake Tanganika, in Central Africa. The Argentine Minister of the Interior reports that the Government is now building a new telegraph station in order to facilitate communication with Brazil. The Suez Canal Company has declared a reduction in the tariff of 50 centimes, to go into effect January 1st. An attempt was made, on the 28th ult., to blow up the Council House at Salisbury, England, with dynamite. The English authorities have ordered increased precautions to be taken at Dover to prevent the landing of dynamites, who are expected to endeavor to reach London from the Continent. English detectives accompany each steamer that crosses the Channel.

Advices from Madagascar, through French sources, state that the Hovas are suffering great privations from the want of provisions. Many of the Hovas have deserted their chiefs and surrendered to the French forces.

DOMESTIC.—A telegram from Reading, Pa., says that a syndicate composed of William McIlvaine & Sons, of that city, the Reading Iron Works, the Pottstown Iron Works, the Montour Iron Works at Danville, and several large Philadelphia firms has been formed to experiment with the new Anderson process of manufacturing steel. It is claimed that this mode of converting carburetted iron into steel is much cheaper than the English or Bessemer process. A telegram from Iliou, New York, of the 27th ult., says: "George W. Weaver, the publisher of the *Iliou Citizen*, is to-night printing the first newspaper in the world the type of which was entirely composed by a type-setting machine. The entire edition of 5,000 is being printed by the aid of an electric motor, the same which on March 14th, printed Mr. Weaver's *Journal*, being the first in the known world to accomplish the feat." The Managers of the National Home for disabled Volunteer Soldiers met on the 26th ult. in St. Louis and decided on Leavenworth, Kansas, as the location. The city gives 640 acres of land for the site and \$50,000 to aid in the erection of the building. A Chinese *habeas corpus* case being on argument before Judge Field in San Francisco, on the 26th ult., the Judge expressed a verbal opinion "that the intention of Congress in passing the Chinese amended act of 1884 was to exclude parol evidence; thus shutting out all the Chinese who left the United States previous to the passage of the act of 1882." Judges Sawyer, Hoffman and Sabin had previously ruled otherwise. The North German Lloyd's steamer *Weser* arrived at Galveston on the 29th ult. from Bremen, with 545 German immigrants. The Emigrant Commissioner boarded the vessel and inspected the passengers, but found no paupers among them. A cloud-burst occurred at Pachuca, Mexico, on the 27th ult., causing a terrible flood. The amalgamating works were destroyed, a quantity of silver was lost, other property was wrecked, cattle were swept away, and 30 persons were drowned. Hon. James G. Blaine's progress through Ohio has been of the most successful kind, and he has been received by enthusiastic crowds at Oberlin, Norwalk, Sandusky, Clyde, Fremont, Toledo, and other cities and towns. At Fremont, he was presented to the assembled spectators by ex-President Hayes. A Department of Engineering has been established at Haverford College. John P. St. John has written a letter, dated Olathe, Kansas, September 26th, accepting the Prohibition nomination for President. The International Meridian Congress met in Washington, on the 1st inst. The United States of Columbia were represented by Commodore Franklin, of the United States Navy. Washington F. Pedrick was appointed Secretary of the

Congress.—Inspector Haworth reports the total average attendance of pupils at Indian schools during the last fiscal year at 5,678, or 32 per cent. larger than during the preceding year. Excluding missionary schools and pupils placed in State educational institutions, the report shows that there are 40,000 Indian children old enough to attend school. —The total estimate of the appropriations required for the support of the Indians during the next fiscal year, including \$1,369,724 for schools, is \$7,238,049. The present appropriation is \$5,738,789.

—Touching the distinction between trade-marks and labels, the Commissioner of Patents has rendered a decision. He decides "that the proper construction of the statute is that the subject matter of an application for a label shall be that which may be properly claimed as a label, and not be merely subject matter for a trade-mark. But the statute does not mean to imply that if certain subject matter is found to be incapable of registration as a trade-mark, it can nevertheless be registered as a label, for it may not be descriptive of the quality or nature of the goods, and, therefore, fail to constitute a label." —John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, died at Deer Park, Md., on the 26th ult., aged 65. —Commodore Thomas C. Fillebrown, U. S. N., died in Brooklyn, on the 27th ult., aged 60.

DRIFT.

—An "open letter" in the *Century*, in reply to the question: "What is Congregational Singing?" says: "Everybody is ready with a reply, yet few will give a correct one. In the many churches where congregational singing has been attempted, and alleged failure has been the result, the first essential has been lacking, namely, a congregation. A few worshippers scattered over an auditorium far too large for them do not constitute a congregation. A congregation is such a number of people as completely fills the edifice or room in which they are gathered. Five hundred people in some charming country church or chapel would at home make a congregation. The same persons in Dr. Hall's church in New York City would not be a congregation at all; and their singing in the latter place would be practically a failure, however fine and effective in a church which they filled. If a church seats 5,000 people, there must be 5,000 people in it to have any congregational singing in the true and proper sense of the word. Singers may be likened to gun-powder. Condensed in the pistol, the thimbleful of powder may produce marked effect; a barrelful scattered over the lawn will not injure him who may apply a torch to it. Our singers, whether choir or congregation, must be compact and together if we would realize our just expectations. Therefore, let us not attempt congregational singing until we first have a congregation. This essential lacking, let us, with or without money, get a choir to do for us what we shall fail in attempting ourselves."

—The English are introducing an admirable system of penny dinners for school children. There is especial need in London for some such provision, for 10 to 20 per cent. of the Board School children, whose parents cannot or will not themselves feed them regularly. Payment is, on the whole, punctual, and the scale on which the system is worked allows of a surplus sufficient to pay for cooking expenses after the first outlay on the purchase of apparatus, a very moderate sum, has been met. It is found that there need be no stint in order that every child may enjoy a dinner and have enough. In very necessitous and selected cases, where even the penny cannot as a rule be paid, a free meal is provided. Under the circumstances this appears but natural, seeing that education is compulsory, and that unless food be sufficient its benefit must often be overbalanced by injury to health. The dietary, so far as it goes, leaves little to be desired, price being considered. It is framed in recognition of the value which fats and amyloids possess as foods, especially in childhood. The share of meat proteids in nutrition is not, however, forgotten. Ox-head soup with bread and various substantial flour puddings may be quoted as examples. Many simple dishes could probably be contrived on the same plan as these.

—Superintendent McAllister, of the Philadelphia public schools, states that 96,000 of the Philadelphia children are growing up unschooled. "There are," he says, "thousands of children between the ages of six and sixteen who would not attend school even if the schools had abundant seating capacity for every child in Philadelphia. More than half the children now in school are less than 12 years of age. Beyond that age they go to work. In the first two years of the school course there were, in 1883, 50,522 children; in the secondary schools, 25,874; in grammar schools, 15,300; in the high schools, but 1,611. Then, too, thousands of children attend private and sectarian schools. When due allowance for all this is made, however, it is pretty certain that there at least 20,000 young children in Philadelphia who do not attend school because there is not room enough for them in the public schools, and the number may be much greater. Everywhere, save in the old southeastern part of the city, the schools are crowded. Young women are teaching from 100 to 130 children in rooms intended to seat only from forty to fifty. The sanitary conditions are very bad under such circumstances, and it is remarkable that so much is accomplished in the way of education. The truth of the matter is that the whole normal seating capacity of the public schools in this city is much below 100,000, and those figures are based upon allowances as to breathing space per pupil that no sanitarian would regard as sufficient. Indeed, I would not dare give out an estimate of the seating capacity of public schools based upon strictly sanitary data. It would be too startling."

—The trade of San Francisco with the neighboring States, which has long been a source of much profit to the merchants of that city, is being diverted to the more Eastern merchandise marts since the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The *San Francisco Journal of Commerce*, commenting upon the subject, says: "Our merchants begin to see and realize the fact that much of our trade is being diverted from us through the operations of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Competition is becoming quite strong for this Oregon and the Northwest trade. The strongest competitors for this traffic are the merchants in Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha, and they have thus far been successful in making serious inroads upon our trade in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, and in many lines of groceries and of miscellaneous goods. Efforts will be made to check any further developments of the same."

—Rev. Dr. Sankey, of Rochester, who lately returned from the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Belfast, says: "I believe the Presbyterian churches of England, Scotland and Ireland are tending toward ritualism very rapidly. This is especially so in the Scottish churches, surprising as it may seem. Spurgeon is doing more to reach the masses than any dozen ministers in London. We met him after service and were introduced to him, and found him very genial and pleasant, and very much interested in American affairs."

—Fort Sumter is now a very insignificant place compared to what it once was. It has been razed to one story, and looks quite dilapidated. It has on it a few guns, not more than half a dozen, and the foundation of the traverses of the best guns are rotten and unfit for even ten minutes of service. The Government pays \$200 a month to a man and his assistants to keep the lights on this fort and to watch it. The channel between the fort and Morris Island has almost filled up, and at low water the sand is visible almost across.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, October 2.

THE stock markets have been controlled by the idea that the great trunk line railroads would persist in cutting rates, and would not come to any real agreement. The size of the crops is well settled, and there is, unquestionably, a very large amount of grain for the roads to carry, but if they are to cut down the charges for carrying it to unremunerative figures, there is little advantage in so great a bulk of freights. Money continues in abundant supply, but commercial paper is closely scrutinized.

The iron market has shown some signs of stiffening, and with the reduced production this is natural. An advance in prices would, however, start up some of the furnaces that are now idle. The prolonged dullness and depression causes continued announcements of reductions of wages,—the cutting usually being 10 and 12½ per cent.

The following were the closing quotations (bids), of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	Oct. 1.	Sept. 24.		Oct. 1.	Sept. 24.
Penna. R. R.,	54¾	53¾	North Penn. R. R.,	62¾	62¾
Phila. and Reading,	13¾	12¾	United Cos. N. J.,		189½
Lehigh Nav.,	42½	41	Phila. and Erie,	12	12
Lehigh Valley,	62¾	62	New Jersey Cent.,	50¾	48¾
North Pac., com.,	20¾	17¾	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	31½	31¾
North Pac., pref.,	45¾	42	North. Cent. R. R.,	55¾	
Buff., N. Y. and P.,	4¾	4	Read. gen. mtg 6's,	79¾	79

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	112¾	112½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	126	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	112¾	112½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	128	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	120¾	120¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	130	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	120¾	120¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	132	
U. S. 3s,	100¾		U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	133	

The following were the quotations (bids), of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Oct. 1.	Sept. 24.		Oct. 1.	Sept. 24.
Central Pacific,	40½	37¾	New York Central,	95½	96½
Den. and Rio Grande,		9¾	Oregon and Trans.,	14¾	11½
Delaware and Hud.,		86¾	Oregon Navigation,	73	64¾
Del. Lack. and W.,	110	108¾	Pacific Mail,	51½	50½
Erie,	14		St. Paul,	78¾	85½
Lake Shore,	76¾	75	Texas Pacific,	12¾	10¾
Louis. and Nashville,	28¾	27¾	Union Pacific,	53¾	49¾
Michigan Central,		60	Wabash,	4¾	4¾
Missouri Pacific,	94¾	90	Wabash, preferred,	11¾	11¾
Northwestern, com.,	92¾		Western Union,	64¾	62½

The *Ledger*, (Philadelphia), of this date, says: "The money market continues unchanged, with ampler supplies of capital. The demand for commercial paper, however, does not seem to be as great as the supply, and close scrutiny continues. In this city call loans are quoted at 4 and 5 per cent., and first-class commercial paper at 5 and 6 per cent. In New York 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills are quoted at 5 and 6 per cent., and four months' acceptances 6 and 7 per cent. Single-name paper is difficult to place. Yesterday in New York call money loaned at 1½ and 2 per cent."

The Norfolk and Western Railroad reports its gross earnings for the month of August as \$228,407, the expenses as \$110,531, and the net earnings were \$117,875, a decrease of \$20,957 as compared with the same month last year. For the eight months to August 31st the gross earnings were \$1,660,734, the expenses \$1,007,786, and the net earnings were \$652,948, a decrease of \$84,793 as compared with the same period of 1883.

The public debt statement for September shows a reduction of \$12,047,039.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY IS THE LIVER, WHOSE OFFICE IT IS TO withdraw the bile from the blood. When this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied by loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition, Dr. D. Jayne's Sensitive Pills are recommended. By their stimulating action, the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions; costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed.

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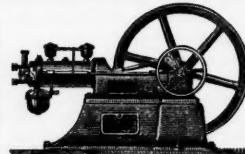
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